

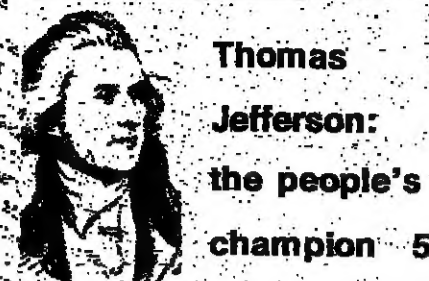
# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Focus

### Ordeal of Soviet Jews in U.S.

By David Anable

New York  
Take a glimpse at the lives of three Soviet Jews.  
Between them they sum up the unbounded expectations, the often battered hopes of a modern exodus. For these emigres, the U.S. is their chosen promised land — or confusing wilderness of insecurity and unemployment, driving some to seek to return to the U.S.S.R.  
• Evgeny Goldberg was a construction engineer in Russia, where jobs are guaranteed unless you rock the political boat. But he abandoned socialist security for American free enterprise — and now he and his wife are jobless and "ashamed" to apply for welfare.  
• Jacob Yainshteyn entered the U.S. with his family, with dreams of plenty and two Russian university degrees. Today, a year later, he works long, low-paid hours sorting colored shirts, a shipping clerk in a New York factory.  
• Nikolai Besmeriny spent 15 years laying plans to leave Russia for the West. A highly qualified engineer, he "understood that no one would help him if I didn't help myself." By working "as a horse" he now holds down an excellent job with a major U.S. company and is a consultant to a well-known university.  
The names of these three men are tangled, but their experiences are real — typical of those faced by the 600 Soviet Jews who have arrived in this country over the past two years.

ome return to U.S.S.R.  
According to United-Hias, the Jewish organization which cares for the emigrants from the moment they leave the Soviet Union until they reach their new country, at least 4,000 more Soviet Jews will arrive in the U.S. this year. These will come from the "pool" in Europe now awaiting U.S. visas.  
A continued exodus from the Soviet Union, if it occurs, will swell this tide sailing for the U.S., for an increasing proportion of Soviet Jews these days are opting for the U.S. rather than Israel — about 80 percent now compared with only 4 percent in 1973.  
For nearly all the new arrivals, America's sink-or-swim society has proven a devastating shock. Some have adapted. Others have not. A handful have already gone back to the U.S.S.R. or applied for permission to do so.  
About one-third of the emigres are professionals and artists. Interviews with Jewish organizations here in the New York City area (where half of the newcomers settle) suggest that round half of these well-educated, Soviet Jews have been able to find only comparatively menial jobs or no work at all.  
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## Ethiopia aid bid raises U.S. doubts

Military regime's stability at issue

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Ethiopian military government's request for additional American aid puts the United States in a corner.  
The Ford administration has to decide:  
• Whether it is in the U.S. national interest to continue to commit itself to a unified Ethiopia when nearly every day brings new signs that the country may be falling apart.  
• Whether the United States wants to appear to side openly against African "liberation" movements (since the request for more American aid is doubtless to help the government in Addis Ababa to put down the breakaway movement in Eritrea — and potentially parallel uprisings elsewhere in Ethiopia).  
• Whether the giving of additional U.S. aid to the Ethiopian Government might tempt the Soviet Union to throw in its lot with the disaffected Eritreans.  
• Whether more aid will alienate oil-rich Arabs who have been a source of funds for the breakaway Eritreans, a goodly proportion of whom are Muslims.  
• Whether what happens in Ethiopia can be isolated from the strategic position of the United States in both the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. Eritrea flanks the southern end of the Red Sea, the bottleneck through which shipping passes: (1) to and from Israel's sole southern port of Eilat; and (2) to and from the Suez Canal.  
• Whether Congress in its present mood will approve yet another U.S. foreign-aid commitment.  
Agency reports from Addis Ababa say that the military regime wants a crash additional military-aid program totaling \$35-36 million. There is no official confirmation of this figure from either side, but the State Department says it has received and is under consideration.  
Until 1973, U.S. military aid to Ethiopia was running at \$10 million a year. At the Emperor's request, the total was increased to \$22.3 million in 1974. No figure has been set for 1975.  
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## South Africa talks terms with blacks

By Takashi Oka  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London  
South Africa seems to have marked another milestone in efforts to break out of diplomatic isolation and improve relations with black African states.  
Prime Minister John Vorster secretly visited President Tolbert of Liberia in Monrovia for two days last week, the South African leader acknowledged Feb. 17. And the Johannesburg Star reports that Mr. Vorster will meet with President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast soon.  
The Times of London, quoting reliable reports, said Mr. Vorster told President Tolbert he would be "only too pleased to get South-West Africa off our backs," although an immediate withdrawal would be disastrous. (The United Nations has been pressing South Africa to relinquish South-West Africa, which the UN calls Namibia and which Pretoria administered under a League of Nations mandate. The UN terminated the mandate in October, 1966.)  
Mr. Vorster, the Times said, also told Mr. Tolbert that a Rhodesian settlement could be found once violence stopped, provided there was no outside interference and the blacks did not demand the surrender of the whites.  
"Rhodesia must be governed by civilized people, regardless of race," Mr. Vorster reportedly said.  
London seeks to mediate  
Whitehall is understood to have urged Tanzania and Zambia to influence black Rhodesian guerrillas to cease armed violence, in order that South Africa may withdraw its police force in Rhodesia and move forward with talks aimed at settling Rhodesia's future.  
Britain is vitally interested in what happens in this region, not only  
\*Please turn to Page 2



Knotting the ties with East Europe: another Soviet pipeline snakes out of Siberia

## Kissinger and Kremlin in complex oil deals

Shah would replace oil losses to Israel

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris  
For U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger one of the most important components of an interim settlement between Israel and Egypt has fallen into place. The Shah of Iran has confirmed his willingness to allow Iranian oil to go to Israel in sufficient quantity to make up for the oil Israel would lose if it returned the Abu Rudeis oilfield to Egypt.  
This was disclosed by a well-placed senior U.S. official after the Secretary and Shah Reza Pahlavi had met and hunched together Tuesday at a hotel in Zurich.  
The way the Shah put it when the Secretary and the Shah faced the press after their meeting was this: "After the oil is loaded into tankers we have no more control or interest in where it goes."  
He added that Iran had not participated in the first embargo of Western nations during the war of October, 1973, and had no intention of getting involved in any other embargo.  
Arabs annoyed  
The value of oil Israel gets from Abu Rudeis, seized from the Egyptians in 1967, amounts to several hundred million dollars a year, or about 45 percent of Israeli needs. Most of the rest comes from Iran, to the great annoyance of the Arabs, via

Both the United States and the Soviet Union find themselves having to think of the oil needs of their respective clients. Secretary of State Kissinger has persuaded the Shah of Iran in effect to underwrite the oil needs of Israel. Meanwhile the U.S.S.R., to keep its East European associates going, sells them oil at a fifth of world prices.

him, in lonely splendor, rode a pet Great Dane, gray of color, known to dog fanciers as a "blue."  
The Shah explained to journalists that his views on the price of oil remain unchanged. In his opinion, devaluation and inflation have had the effect that the present price of \$11 a barrel is in fact equivalent in value to the \$7 or \$8 that some would like to establish as a new, lower price.  
He argued that the price of oil ought to be tied to the price of manufactured goods the producers have to buy in the West, which have risen as much, according to Iranian studies, as the price of oil.  
State Department study  
In connection with the Shah's willingness to supply oil to Israel — which would amount for the peacemakers as a way to guarantee Israel economically — military and legal experts of the U.S. State Department are engaged in studying just what would be involved in a military guarantee of Israel.  
\*Please turn to Page 4

## East Europe subsidy costs Soviets heavily

By Paul Wohl  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

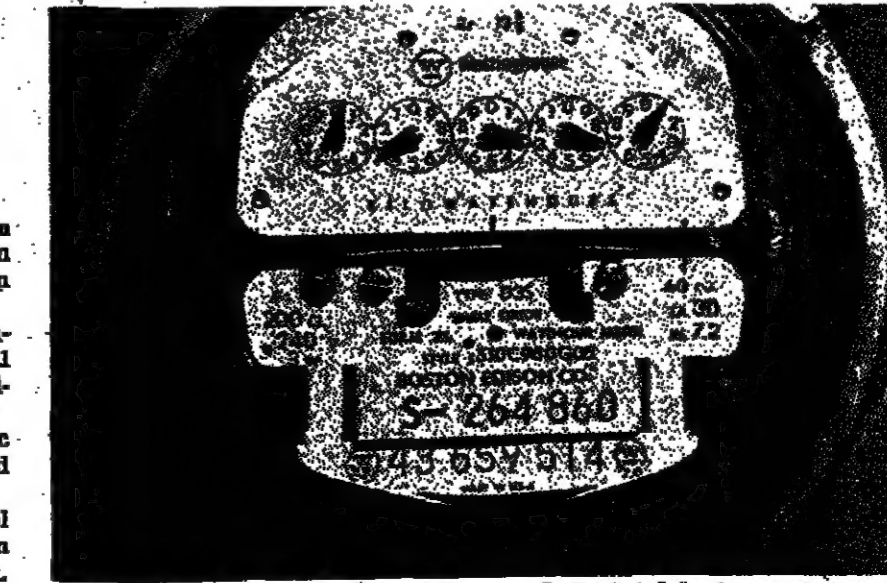
The Soviet Union is proving to be a sharp oil trader — except within its own Eastern bloc of communist countries.  
Moscow generally has quadrupled its price for crude oil to Western countries in keeping with the overall leap in the world oil price during the past year. But the Kremlin does not have as much leeway in extracting higher prices for its oil from its East European customers.  
Until 1973 Soviet oil prices within the East European economic community (Comecon) will mostly remain at the unimaginably low price of \$20 a ton. (The going world price is now \$100 for a ton of oil.)  
At today's world market price the Soviets are losing heavily on the 57 million tons of oil they must deliver this year to their Comecon partners.  
Beginning next year, according to Western reports, the Soviets will receive approximately \$60 per ton. But that is still less than two-thirds of the world market price.  
What accounts for this preferred treatment by Moscow or its communist allies?  
1. For years prices have been set every five years among Comecon trading partners. In this way the East Europeans, who were operating under stringent 5-year plans, were protected against price fluctuations.  
\*Please turn to Page 4

## Curbing power companies' urge to grow

One way to tame utility-bill surge

By Lucia Monast  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Is there any relief in sight from those soaring monthly electric bills in the United States?  
Virtually everyone agrees the answer is no — unless there is a radical shift in current widely accepted estimates of the industry's need to grow.  
For residential consumers, electric rates shot up 20 percent last year and may go twice that high in 1975.  
Reasons include sharply rising fuel costs and high interest rates, often delaying planned capital expansion. Utility profits are generally down and stocks have been selling low.  
Take-over vs. aid  
Most agree that the utilities face serious financial problems. Some of those who think the utilities must have more money for plant expansion think direct federal aid or a government take-over is the only reasonable solution.  
Others, including President Ford, think improved state regulation and more and faster rate hikes combined with a little Washington help can still do the job.



Electric rates—can the dials be slowed?

However, not everyone agrees that the need for plant expansion, the premise in the race for funds, is as dire as the utilities say it is.  
Some, such as Sen. Lee Metcalf (D) of Montana, who has long kept a watchful eye on investor-owned utilities, and the Environmental Action Foundation (EAF), argue that industry and Washington estimates of future consumer demand for electricity are far off the mark.  
Although consumers stepped up their use of electricity last year by only 1 percent, instead of the usual 7 percent, official estimates are sticking with the 7 percent figure for the near future in the absence of a clear trend to the contrary. Many critics, citing rate hikes rather than conservation as the motive for the cutback, suggest that demand is much more likely to level off at 2 to 3 percent a year.  
\*Please turn to Page 4

## Controlling foreign money in U.S. firms

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Iran's partial acquisition of Pan American World Airways sharpens debate here on how much foreign investment should be welcome, and in what industries.  
Already, notes assistant treasury secretary Gerald L. Parsky, "over 5,000 businesses in the United States [are] owned or controlled by foreigners."  
Names of some foreign-owned firms — Lever Brothers, Shell, British Petroleum, and Nestle — are household words to many Americans. Altogether, says Mr. Parsky, "foreign direct and portfolio investment in U.S. firms" is well over \$40 billion, less than half the total investment by U.S. companies overseas.  
Right now, said a U.S. Treasury official, a "high-level review" is proceeding within President Ford's administration, to "pull together all aspects of U.S. foreign investment policy and see what the comprehensive picture is."  
Already a number of bills in the hopper of the 94th Congress — though  
\*Please turn to Page 4



## Syria chafes at Kissinger efforts

Damascus impatient over Golan status, miffed at Ethiopian arms appeal

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, disappointed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's recent visit, will not renew the mandate of the United Nations peace force in Golan when it expires in May unless the Geneva Mideast conference is reconvened before the end of March, according to competent Syrian and Lebanese sources.

President Assad discussed the decision with leaders of Syria's ruling Baath (Arab socialist) Party and its coalition partners in Syria's ruling National Front Tuesday. It resulted from the failure of Israel or Dr. Kissinger to offer Syria any more partial Israeli withdrawals from the Golan Heights.

In addition, Israeli leaders have made new statements since the Kissinger mission that Israel will not abandon any of its approximately 25 Jewish settlements established in Golan since the 1967 war. Some are close to the disengagement lines negotiated by Dr. Kissinger last May.

### Request for arms

Observers here view the reported Syrian decision as a move to head off any unilateral Egypt-Israel agreement which would isolate Syria. It could also be an instrument of pressure on both Israel and the U.S. to consider withdrawal in Golan as inextricably linked to an Israeli pull-back on the Egyptian front in Sinai.

A secondary source of strain in



UPI photo

Assad: disappointed

U.S.-Syrian diplomatic relations — reestablished last July 18, a month after President Nixon visited Damascus, and carefully nurtured by Dr. Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy since — is the Ethiopian military government's request for emergency arms aid against the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) insurgents near Asmara, the Eritrean capital.

Syria gives the Eritreans military training and supplies. One of the two main ELF factions, the Revolutionary Council, maintains offices in Damascus. A cable from the council to the Baath Party leadership Tuesday praised the "heroic and courageous" Syrian attitude.

President Assad joined other Arab heads of state in backing Sudanese president Jafar al-Nimeiry's peace proposals for Eritrea, including a cease-fire and an amnesty for the ELF. ELF spokesman Osman Saleh Sabbeh said here Sunday that Eritrea would fight until independent and would then join the Arabs struggle against Israel.

### Private expressions

Since last summer, Syria's displeasure with U.S. policy has been confined to private expressions by President Assad reported at the Rabat Arab summit in October, not reflected in Syria's official information media. Sources in Syria expressed astonishment at the optimistic reports on the Kissinger-Assad talks sent by newsmen accompanying Dr. Kissinger.

Last Nov. 20, the U.S. granted a \$22.5 million low-interest loan to Syria, the first since renewal of diplomatic relations. On Jan. 24 the U.S. State Department said Syria had been granted \$25 million including \$20 million in loans for food and other commodities, \$4 million for economic development studies, and \$1 million for scholarship programs.

The grant is part of a \$100 million special Mideast contingency fund authorized by the U.S. Congress, with the remaining \$75 million retained for possible use later on. These sums are only a tiny fraction of Soviet and Arab aid received by Syria.

## How Republicans rate Ford's selling effort

State chiefs doubt he is persuading people to accept his economic-energy program

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The President has yet to achieve a "breakthrough" in his effort to persuade Americans to rally behind his economic-energy program.

This is not the judgment of the President's Democratic critics — where a negative assessment might be expected. It comes instead from Republican state leaders in every part of the U.S., all well positioned to assess the impact of the President's selling campaign, and all avowed friends of the President.

### Survey summarized

These Republican state chairmen and national committeemen (representing 23 states and every geographical region), contacted in a Monitor survey, provided this picture of the President's recent and continuing "to-the-people" mission:

• Mr. Ford is being well received as a person and as a President. "He's selling himself more than he is his program," one state chairman said. "Everyone likes this man."

Said a Southwest state chairman: "I think people now are speaking better of him. They see he finally is doing something. They do not understand his program. But the feeling is better toward him personally."

And from the Great Plains: "I don't think he is selling his program to the people. But he is showing action. People like that."

• The President is making some progress in softening criticism of his program coming from high officials in the various states. But this has not led — at least not yet — to any discernible shift in public opinion toward the President's proposals.

• The President's proposals are described as "being much too complex for the average person to understand."

"About all the public can figure out," one Westerner said, "is that Jerry has a program and Congress doesn't. This may win points for the President — the fact that he is taking action — but it really doesn't help him sell his program."

### 'Whole story' sought

A New England state chairman put the President's problem in this way: "His message really isn't getting through to the people. What he should do is to get on television and give us some fireside chats — like Roosevelt. And let him go beyond the mere mechanics of his plan. Let him tell us what the whole story is, how people are spending above their means, how this is the time for sacrifice. This is the only way."

• The President is finding great difficulty in persuading the public there is an energy crisis. "People see oil and gas everywhere," one Eastern seaboard state chairman said. "They don't see the need to conserve."

Almost all the Republican leaders echoed this comment, asserting that the visible, easy availability of fuel made it difficult for the public to "buy" the President's energy proposals.

• Many of the leaders said they thought the President was "scoring political points," as one state chairman from the South expressed it.

### '76 effect seen

"He's really embarrassing Congress," said a state chairman from the West. "He's putting himself in a position so that he can run against the Democratic Congress next year — if Congress blocks his proposals and



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Ford—politicians react

doesn't come up with an alternative program."

But none of these leaders would say that the President was "playing politics."

"The President really believes in what he is doing," said a Midwesterner. "That comes through clearly in everything he says. Sure, he's out to put the Democrats on the defensive. But his primary objective is to get support for his program."

## \*Ethiopian bid raises U.S. doubts

Continued from Page 1

The United States has with Ethiopia an ongoing military aid agreement, and Washington will have to decide what its obligations are under that accord.

In Eritrea, guerrillas of the break-away nationalist Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and the much smaller Marxist Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) control virtually all the countryside. The three main cities — Asmara (the capital island) and the Red Sea ports of Massawa and Assab — are in the hands of Ethiopian troops. The troops have reportedly reacted to guerrilla attacks with a ruthless hand, and many Eritreans have fled Asmara into the countryside.

### Police chief defects?

The central government's police chief, Gen. Gottom Gebre-Egghi — an Eritrean — has reportedly defected to the guerrillas who are said to have placed him in overall command of ELF-PLF forces.

The youthful military junta which ousted Emperor Haile Selassie last fall is further threatened by break-away movements in Tigray Province (which shares a common Tigrinya culture with many Eritreans) and in Ogedin Province, home of many Somalis who feel closer to neighboring Somalia than to Ethiopia itself.

### Mediation effort slips

A mediation effort by the Government of the Sudan seems to be getting nowhere. The ELF says it will not negotiate on anything but the basis of

## Cambodia suffering mounts

Malnutrition spreads among the poor

By Daniel Southard  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Growing signs of malnutrition among the poorer inhabitants of Phnom Penh have relief workers much more worried than the sporadic rocket fire which threatens this beleaguered Cambodian city.

The problem is one which ought to be worrying Phnom Penh military officers as well, because the indications are that the families of poorly paid government soldiers are being hit harder by food shortages than any other group.

The preliminary results of a survey supervised by CARE, the American relief organization, show that while malnutrition was already a problem among poor families a year ago it has now become a "severe" problem which is likely to get worse before it gets better.

The survey results will come as no surprise to the physicians and relief workers who have already been engaged for some time in a fight to combat malnutrition in the Cambodian capital.

### Find drive launched

The Catholic Relief Service, CARE, and World Vision, a Protestant organization, have been involved in a major American-funded refugee relief effort for more than a year now — with an emphasis on feeding children.

They have discovered that some of the people living in refugee camps are now a good deal better off than many of those living outside the camps. Along with the hard-hit families of government soldiers, refugees living outside organized camps are among the main victims of malnutrition — and they far outnumber those who live in the camps.

One does not see a degree of malnutrition here as widespread as that which is in evidence in Bangladesh or some parts of India. But the contrast between the current situation in Cambodia and that of the pre-war days is striking.

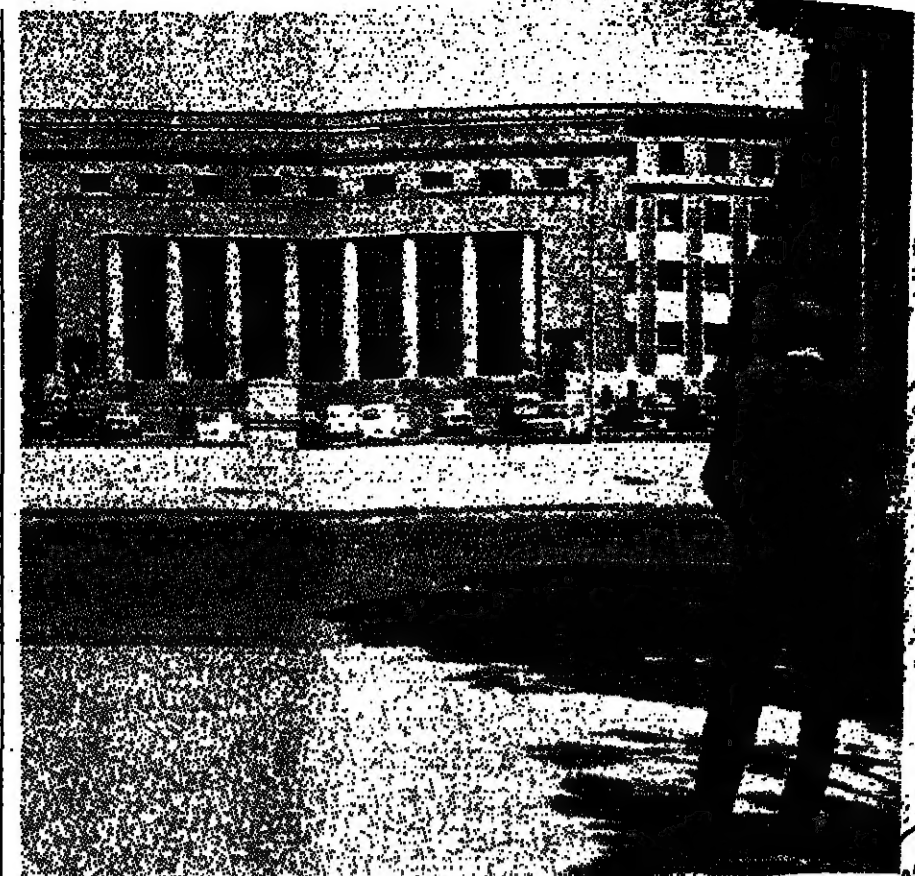
Before the war, food was plentiful. Cambodia had a surplus of rice to export. Now, after nearly five years of war, this is a country which depends to a great extent on American-financed imports of rice.

### Inflation rate staggering

The war has also helped bring on a staggering rate of inflation. Prices rose, on the average, at least 250 percent over the past year. Last September, official rice prices tripled.

A United Nations expert has calculated that it would now take an income of about \$38 a month to feed properly a family of five in Phnom Penh. But the average income of a teacher is around a third that amount, and some Cambodian workers barely make one sixth that amount.

This economic squeeze, and the growing malnutrition which has accompanied it, are not problems which just suddenly arose after the latest insurgent offensive began on New Year's day. They have been building up over a period of years.



By a staff photographer

Spanish authorities: still watching

## Franco regime softens labor case sentences

By Richard Mowrer  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid  
In a bid to defuse mounting unrest in the country the Franco regime has drastically slashed the harsh sentences handed down in its most notorious labor trial, case 1,001.

As a result of that trial in December, 1973, workers were charged by the Madrid public order court with holding an illegal meeting as leaders of the national coordinating committee of the workers' commissions which are outlawed in Spain. They were found guilty and sentenced to a whopping total of 161 years in prison.

Last week the Supreme Court reviewed the case on appeal and cut the combined sentences to 37 years. Four defendants whose jail terms were reduced from 12 years to 2 years and 4 months were immediately set free, because they had been in prison since June 24, 1972, when the 10 were arrested.

Marcelino Camacho, a lathe operator, had his 20-year sentence cut to six. When arrested he had completed just three months previously a five-year term. Father Garcia Salve, a worker priest, had his 19-year sentence reduced to five.

### Special circumstances cited

Lawyers for the 10 prisoners based their appeal on the argument that the original heavy sentences had been influenced by special circumstances. These were that on the morning of the trial Gen. Franco's prime minister, Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, had been assassinated by a terrorist bomb.

On behalf of Mr. Camacho, defense lawyer Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez argued that there had been procedural errors in the first trial. Allegations by the police had been accepted as proofs

rather than testimony, and he had been allowed to produce five witnesses.

Mr. Ruiz-Gimenez is a former Minister of Education of the Franco regime, who now leads a nonviolent Christian Democrat opposition movement.

The Supreme Court decided that had not been proved that the defendants are the top leaders of a clandestine workers' commissions, therefore reduced the original sentences. The court ruled, however, that the workers' commissions are Communist-inspired, and it reaffirmed illegality of the Communist Party in Spain.

### Security strict

During the hearing strict security measures were imposed. Shock troops were out in force in the Madrid area while a police helicopter circled overhead.

The workers' commissions are a derelict trade union organization whose influence among Spanish workers is a serious challenge to the state-run "sindicatos" or government-sponsored labor organizations. Strife in Spain has been demanding that members of the workers' commissions be legally recognized as their representatives.

In a rare show of unity, nonviolent opponents of the Franco regime ranging from the Basque National Party to center-left groups and liberal monarchists, sent a petition to Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro as the Supreme Court was reviewing Case 1,001. The petition said in part:

"We consider it inadmissible that rights which are recognized in a democratic society should be classified as a crime in current Spanish legislation. . . . We ask that current legislation be modified and that those affected by Case 1,001 be freed from the police who suffer persecution, exercising these rights."

## \*South Africa talks terms with blacks

Continued from Page 1

because Rhodesia — or Zimbabwe as black Africans call it — is legally still a colony in British eyes, but because the whole viability of the British concept of a commonwealth of nations depends on the kind of relations black African states can work out with their southern white neighbor.

Since the Portuguese revolution of April last year deprived South Africa of the shield of Mozambique and Angola — two white-ruled colonies on each of its northern flanks, east and west — Mr. Vorster has been working hard to get his country accepted as a fellow African state by the black countries that form the overwhelming majority of the continent's independent states.

### Neighbors cultivated

He has developed good working relations with President Kaunda of Zambia and has assiduously cultivated Francophone countries in West Africa — with discreet aid from Paris. South Africa now appears as a possible source of aid and technology for some of France's former colonies.

A mission from the Central African Republic is visiting South Africa now. The South Africans are also trying to open up relations with oil-rich Middle Eastern states. Mr. Vorster is reported to have proposed an exchange of oil, which South Africa lacks, for gold, with Saudi Arabia.

The South African Government is said to have understood that progress in its relations with black African states depends on the extent to which it is seen to be dealing fairly with its black population.

In addition to the institution of apartheid, which has been widely

condemned outside South Africa, black Africans want to know why million blacks in South Africa occupy only 13 percent of the land, while white population numbering on 3,700,000 occupy 80 percent of the land.

Mr. Tolbert is understood to have put the question to Mr. Vorster, who acknowledged its aptness and said the government had bought up to 10 million acres to be added to the black area.

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# Congress vs. the President

Legislators may stall Ford's programs, but can they shape policies of their own?

By Richard L. Street  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
As President and Congress move to a showdown over conflicts on energy, taxes, and the economy, the legislators are trying to show that they, too, can make policy in Washington.  
Three elements dominate the confrontation: Congress is overwhelmingly Democratic; Mr. Ford is the first non-elected President in history, and problems of exceptional severity and complexity face the nation.

There are these developments:  
— The Senate completes action to postpone Mr. Ford's energy package 90 days.  
— President Ford readies an expected veto and sees a batch of leaders at the White House; he starts out again to seek popular support in the states, this time, Florida.  
— The House readies its own \$30 billion stimulative tax cut, an alternative to Mr. Ford's \$16 billion tax-cut proposals.  
— And, Congress, overall, tests itself to see if it can restore some of the initiative and power that has been ebbing since New Deal days.

While the main theme here is the White House-congressional jockeying for position, many subordinate issues complicate the big drama:  
The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously rules that former President Nixon exceeded his authority in impounding \$9 billion authorized by Congress for pollution control, at a time when President Ford has billions of disputed funds bottled up which some critics want spent.  
Mr. Ford has, however, released \$2 billion in previously impounded highway construction funds in an effort to stem unemployment.  
Senate reformers seek an easier curb on filibusters and await a crucial ruling from Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller, their presiding officer, on whether the initial debate can be halted by simple majority or requires a two-thirds vote.

## China displays finesse

# Moscow scowls at talk of Tokyo-Peking tie

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
Moscow, far from courting Tokyo, is pushing it away. And it is thereby making one of its biggest foreign-policy mistakes, in the view of a number of foreign diplomats here.  
The Soviet fuses over the projected Japanese-Chinese friendship treaty is the latest example of this policy. Even while Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev was sending a message to Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki again proposing a treaty of friendship and cooperation, the veteran Soviet Ambassador to Japan, Oleg Troyanovsky, was sounding out Etsusaburo Shima, vice-president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, on blocking a similar treaty between Japan and China.  
Ambassador Troyanovsky told Mr. Shima, according to reports from Tokyo, that if Japan goes ahead with its treaty with China, this would have "an unfavorable reaction" on Japanese-Soviet relations.

cially by approaches to pro-Taiwan, anti-Peking elders of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), are regarded by Japanese as clumsy meddling in Japanese affairs. Mr. Chou adroitly displayed China's greater finesse in these matters by reportedly telling one of the LDP elders right at the time of Foreign Minister Miyazawa's Moscow visit that Japan and the U.S. should strengthen their ties. In the past the Chinese had bitterly protested this alliance many times.  
**Moscow does reverse**  
Given Soviet-Chinese hostility, the Soviet Union should logically cultivate Soviet-Japanese relations to increase its own bargaining power. And especially after breakdown of the Soviet-U.S. trade agreement, any orthodox diplomat would argue, Moscow should look to Tokyo as an alternative source of development capital.  
Moscow, however, is following the exact opposite course. Even in the diplomatic niceties and in ongoing economic relations, it is frowning rather than smiling at Tokyo.

**Concern stated**  
Diplomats here regard the Soviet Union as "very much concerned" that the new Japanese-Chinese treaty would be directed against the Soviet Union. The official Soviet news agency Tass explicitly stated this worry.

All told, Soviet business dealings have so disenchanted Japanese executives that such a strong Soviet-trade promoter as Chamber of Commerce president Shigeo Nagano did not even come to Moscow last October for the Japan-U.S.S.R. economic committee meeting.

## Two Jima marine's cabin becomes historic place

By the Associated Press  
Flemingsburg, Ky.  
The cabin birthplace of one of the U.S. marines photographed raising the American flag on Iwo Jima in 1945 will be dedicated as a National Historic Place on March 1.  
The birthplace of Franklin Runyon Souley has been selected by the National Registry of Historic Places, according to Mrs. Eldred Melton, Kentucky registry representative.  
The picture was taken in February, 1945, at the western Pacific battle-ground by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal.

## Nixon tapes' give speeches, no Watergate

By the Associated Press  
San Clemente, Calif.  
Mail-order advertisements are appearing in newspapers around the country offering the reader his own personal copy of the "Nixon tapes" for just \$10.  
But police in this coastal community where former President Richard M. Nixon makes his home say that instead of getting a recording of Oval Office conversations, respondents receive a 30-minute tape of old Nixon speeches.  
"But there's nothing we can do," said Det. Sgt. Gordon Saunders following an investigation into the matter for possible mail fraud. The ad gives a San Clemente post office box and the probe was prompted by complaints to local police from around the country.  
Mr. Saunders said they're Nixon tapes, even though they aren't the famed Watergate tapes that eventually led to Mr. Nixon's resignation last August.

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## What is a Family Helper Project?

Briefly, this is a new way of helping a child right in his own home, in a family atmosphere.  
Children need help when a widowed mother cannot support her family, or parents become physically unable, or are just too poor to care for the children.  
This is where Christian Children's Fund—and you as a sponsor—step in, helping keep the family together.  
Children assisted through CCF Family Helper Projects receive a variety of services, depending on the specific project, such as school supplies and clothing, health assistance, and family guidance from a child caseworker who visits the homes regularly.  
Family Helper Projects are guided by child welfare specialists from the Field Office staff, and each project is required to submit an annual financial statement.  
Would you like to sponsor a child? Here are the answers to some other questions you may ask before you decide.  
**Q. Why does CCF use a sponsorship plan to help children?**  
A. To help provide long term child care along with a person-to-person relationship, in which sponsor and child can relate to each other as real human beings.  
**Q. Is CCF an emergency relief organization?**  
A. No. While material assistance is vital, a child also needs to experience the warmth of knowing another person cares about him as an individual over an extended period of time.  
**Q. What does it cost to sponsor a child?**  
A. \$15 a month, tax deductible.  
**Q. What does the child receive?**  
A. In general, CCF supplements other resources to help provide clothing, shelter, health care, spiritual guidance, education, school supplies, balanced diet—and love. You'll receive detailed information about the project where the child receives assistance.  
**Q. May I send an extra gift?**  
A. Yes, if you wish to send \$5 or \$10 for a Christmas or birthday present, the entire amount is forwarded, and the money is used according to your instructions. You will receive a "thank-you" letter from the child.  
**Q. May I visit my child?**  
A. Yes. Our Homes and Projects around the world are delighted when sponsors visit.  
**Q. May groups sponsor a child?**  
A. Yes. Church classes, office workers, civic clubs, school classes, organizations and other groups sponsor children.



**Q. Is a financial statement available?**  
A. Yes, upon your request and we will be glad to answer any questions about how your gifts are used.  
You see, a child is helped in many different ways—each according to his needs. And it is the sponsors who make this help possible.  
Won't you share in this person-to-person relationship?  
Just fill out the coupon and send it in with your first monthly check. In about two weeks you will receive the child's photograph, background information, mailing address and a description of the project where the child receives assistance.  
You may write to the child and you will receive the child's letters, along with an English translation. (Housemothers or caseworkers help children unable to write.)  
Won't you become a sponsor today?  
Sponsors urgently needed this month in: Brazil, India, Guatemala and Indonesia.

Write today: Verent J. Mills  
**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, Inc.**  
Box 26511, Richmond, Va. 23261

I wish to sponsor a ☐ boy ☐ girl in \_\_\_\_\_ (Country).

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☐ I cannot sponsor a child but want to give \$\_\_\_\_\_. Please send me more information.

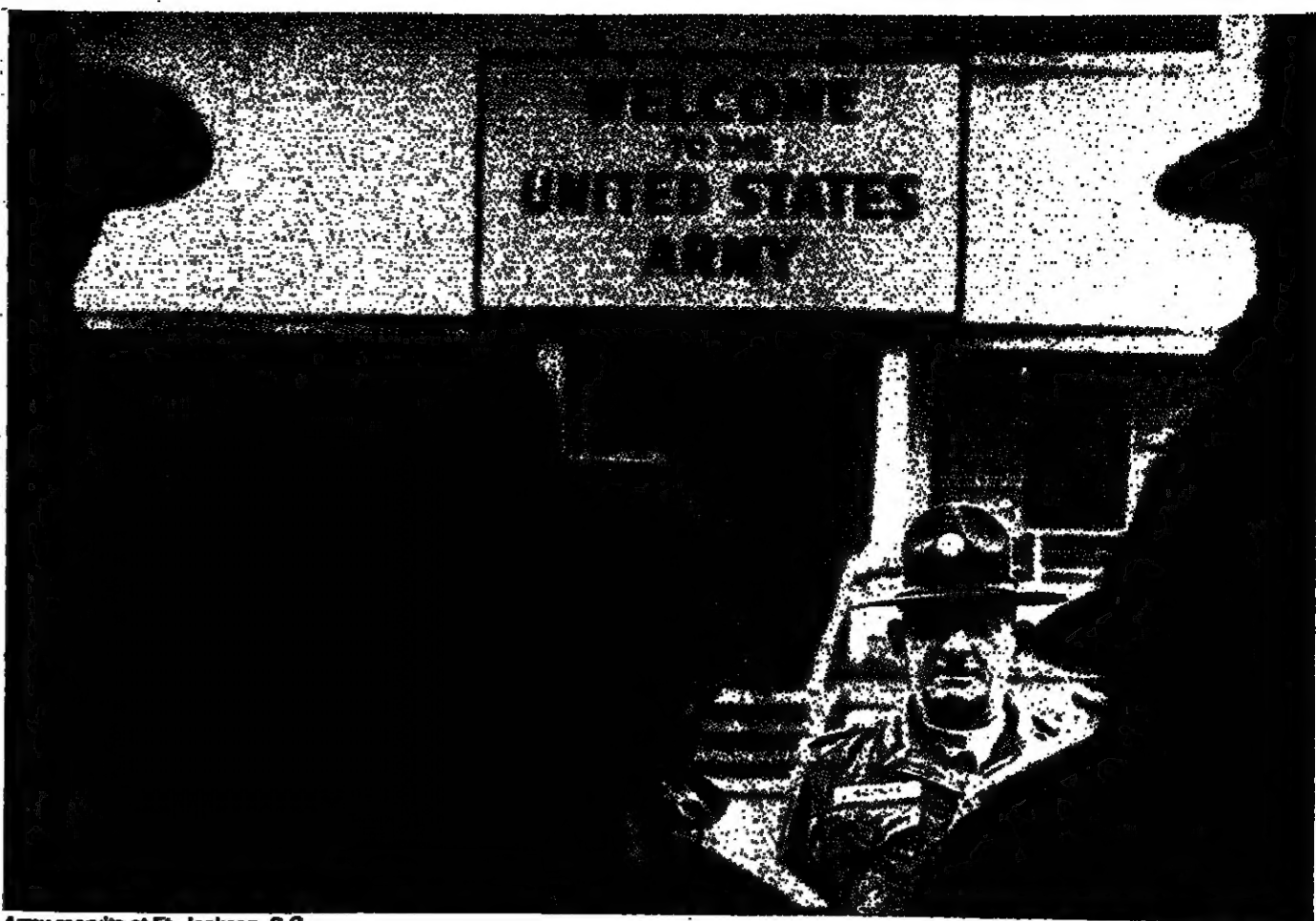
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Army recruits at Ft. Jackson, S.C. By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

## Army girds for battle of budget

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The U.S. Army — down roughly 200,000 men from the pre-Vietnam period — will be given searching scrutiny during congressional debate over the Pentagon's new \$92.8 billion budget request for fiscal 1976.  
At issue: (1) whether the Army is moving fast enough to shift top-heavy (and costly) support troops to combat and other priority roles; (2) the effect (and purpose) of stepped-up recruiting efforts in predominantly white suburban and rural areas — as opposed to black inner cities; and most of all (3) the costs (and long-range effectiveness) of the two-year-old volunteer army concept.  
**Reforms underway**  
The Army — which most military analysts here give high marks for efforts to overcome the critical image surrounding its Vietnam experience — is making a number of major reforms.  
Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger is moving ahead with plans to increase the number of active

Army divisions from 13 1/3 to 16, without a significant boost in the current 785,000 person force. The new divisions will be created by shifting support units into more combat roles.  
In the recently released Pentagon annual defense report, however, Mr. Schlesinger questioned whether the Army will be able to do this within the constraints of current Army size.  
Congress, he said, must ask whether "we should not increase active Army manpower so as to reduce still further our dependence on the [National] Guard and Reserve for our defense forces."  
The Army, largely because of the recession, is attracting a better grade of recruit. For the last six months of 1974, some 92 percent of all recruits were in the average or above-average mental classification, while 68 percent were high-school graduates.  
Again, because of the recession, the number of white Army recruits is up compared with black enlistments. Whether that trend continues when the economy improves is not known, but there have been some concerns that the proportion of whites and blacks in the Army will not be substantially different than the overall black-white population mix.

Presently blacks make up 16 percent of the total military forces (compared with 11 percent of the U.S. population) and some 22 percent of Army manpower. On the other hand, blacks make up only 5 percent of the overall officer corps, a fact which concerns civil-rights groups.  
Perhaps most importantly, the Army is expecting to recruit its manpower needs in the next 15 years, despite a dwindling of the overall military-age manpower pool available.  
**Cost reductions questioned**  
William K. Brehm, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, last week said that returning to a "draft" (as opposed to a volunteer army (contended by critics to be a less-expensive military system) would not necessarily lead to major cost reductions.  
If a decision was made to return to the draft, and to reinstitute lower pay grades for junior enlisted men, he said, the Army could save between \$1.5 billion to \$3 billion, roughly the "added cost" of the new volunteer force. If not, he added, the savings — by reinstating the draft — would come out to about only \$325 million annually.





EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Dr. Edelin sentenced to year on probation

Boston

Dr. Kenneth C. Edelin, convicted here in the death of an aborted fetus, was sentenced Tuesday to one year's probation by Judge James McGuire of the Superior Court. He could have been sentenced for up to 20 years in prison.



Dr. Kenneth Edelin

Dr. Edelin's lawyer was expected to file an appeal of the conviction Tuesday.

Meanwhile, meeting in New Orleans, some 225 members of the Association of Professors of Gynecology and Obstetrics asserted that "The adversary system of the criminal courts is not the place to define abortion."

Their resolution expressing support for the Supreme Court's 1973 decision legalizing most abortions was approved here Monday, two days after the Boston manslaughter conviction of Dr. Edelin in the death of an fetus during a legal abortion. The resolution also says the criminal courts are not the place to "define viability, or to define the moral issues of abortion."

"In our diverse society, we must guard against local jurisdictions or vocal minorities imposing their ethical positions for medical care in family planning and abortion on those patients or doctors who do not hold those positions."

The resolution was authored by Dr. Kenneth J. Ryan, chief of staff of Boston Hospital for Women and chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Harvard Medical School.

## Nursing home probe pushed in Illinois

Chicago

Illinois is conducting a full-scale probe of conditions and management

of 27 nursing homes in Lake County, just north of Chicago, where the alleged involvement of local politicians may become an issue.

"We will subpoena records; we're going to talk to owners and shareholders," Charles Siragusa, executive director of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission told Monitor correspondent Robert Press.

Mr. Siragusa declined comment on one Chicago newspaper's report that his investigators were studying possible links between the nursing homes and local politicians. But, he said, if such links are found, they will be reported publicly.

## Greek Cypriots' letter asks for UN meeting

United Nations, N.Y.

The Greek Cypriot Government charges that the new Turkish Cypriot state in northern Cyprus is giving citizenship to 40,000 Turkish invasion troops and their families.

The charge was contained in a letter Monday night asking for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council on Wednesday to take up the proclamation of the new state last week. However, it was not known at this writing when Ambassador Huang Hua, the Chinese president of the council for February, would schedule the meeting.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is meeting with the leaders of the Turkish and Greek Governments Wednesday in Ankara and Athens and is returning to New York on Thursday.

## Queen in Barbados; to knight cricket star

Bridgetown, Barbados

Britain's Queen Elizabeth flew into Barbados from Bermuda Tuesday with two special items of luggage — a knight's sword and a sword.

Officially her main engagement is Wednesday's state opening of the new parliamentary session. But for thousands of cricket-fan Barbadians, the high point of her three-day visit here will come later in the afternoon when West Indies cricket star Garfield Sobers is to be knighted in public.

Wednesday's investiture will be only the second the Queen has carried out in public. The first was when round-the-world yachtsman Francis Chichester was knighted at Greenwich, London, in 1967.

## Muskrats endanger Holland's dikes

Amsterdam

Growing hordes of muskrats are undermining Holland's dikes and endangering its defenses against the traditional enemy — the sea. The glossy black or dark brown rat,

originally imported into Europe from North Africa because of its valuable skin, has spread through the country in recent years, burrowing its way into the crucial dikes from under water.

"The rats are a real threat," said Dr. Wilco Doude Van Troostwyk of the Netherlands research institute for nature management. "They are spreading in both southern and northern Holland. The old dikes are particularly vulnerable to their tunneling."

Hundreds of rat catchers are trying to cut down the growth of the fast-breeding animals, which multiply tenfold each year in their labyrinth of warrens in the earth and sand.

## McCloskey wins nod for State post

Washington

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved Tuesday the nomination of Robert McCloskey as assistant secretary of state for congressional affairs.

Mr. McCloskey, the chief public information officer for the State Department, is a former U.S. ambassador to Cyprus.

## CARE to seek funds to cut world hunger

New York

CARE, the worldwide relief

organization, has announced a campaign against the global food crisis that is causing more than 10,000 fatalities daily from starvation.

CARE said it was asking that all Americans skip or reduce one meal a week and send the money saved to the aid agency. It said it is currently feeding more than 20 million persons a day around the world.

Money and pledges should be sent to CARE World Hunger Fund, New York 10016, or to regional offices.

## Mrs. Sadat in Bonn to tour welfare units

Bonn

Jihan Sadat, wife of Egyptian President Sadat, arrived here Tuesday on her first official visit abroad without her husband.



Mrs. Jihan Sadat

Mrs. Sadat, accompanied by Aisha Rateb, the Egyptian Social Affairs Minister and the only woman Cabinet officer, will tour West German social welfare institutions. The five-day trip is expected to enhance her progressive image in the Arab world.

Mrs. Sadat, who is the founder of a society to care for the physically handicapped in Egypt, said she hopes to apply German expertise in the construction of a giant center in Cairo where wounded soldiers and seriously handicapped civilians will be treated.

She said she regards her Bonn visit as mainly self-informative, and no official talks with members of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Cabinet were scheduled. But the visit, coming two years after Bonn and Cairo repaired a seven-year diplomatic breach over German recognition of Israel, was seen here as an important goodwill mission.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Prime rate cut to 8.5%

Chemical Bank in New York Monday became the first major bank to lower its prime lending rate to 8.5 percent, effective immediately. The bank cut the rate by a full one-half point, from 9 percent.

### Peruvian plot seen

President Juan Velasco claimed that the rioting which swept Lima two weeks ago was a plot to overthrow the leftist military government of Peru. He blamed the opposition APRA party, left-wing and right-wing agitators. "Probably, too, there was the inspiration and money of a well-known spy organization," he said — a comment which many political observers took as a thinly veiled reference to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

### Mexico to aid Chileans

Mexico will grant asylum to 150 Chilean political prisoners, Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa announced in Mexico City. The military government of Chile had offered to free the prisoners on condition that Mexico accept them. Mr. Rabasa also announced that Clodomiro Almeyda, foreign minister in the Allende government, had accepted an offer of asylum. Mr. Almeyda was exiled to Romania last month.

### Fulbright raps Jackson

Former Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas has blamed Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington for the collapse of the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement and the setback in Jewish emigration from Russia. "Senator Jackson and his supporters are entitled to full credit for these results," Mr. Fulbright said in a commencement speech at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

### Perez economic policy

Venezuela will use its petrodollars to provide unconditional support for "economic liberation" in Latin America, President Carlos Andres Perez said Monday in Caracas. Venezuela will defend not only the price of oil, but also the prices of raw materials.

## \*Focus: many Soviet Jews find an ordeal in U.S.

Continued from Page 1

Multiplying the shock, and often disillusionment, is the fact that many emigres see their escape from the Soviet Union as a direct result of U.S. political pressure on the Kremlin.

"In the Soviet Union people absolutely do not understand that America is not a Klondike [gold mine]," says Yuri Brokhin, a Soviet Jewish writer who has been strongly critical both of Jewish resettlement organizations and the U.S. Government for allegedly failing to cope adequately with the sudden surge of migration.

"And when Senator [Henry M.] Jackson [D of Washington] struggles for them to get out, they definitely believe it is a Klondike," he adds. "It is disgusting. It is terrible." He goes on, that American senators should bargain for great numbers of exit permits when so many Soviet Jews arriving here have no hope of finding a job.

A variety of private Jewish organizations cushion the impact of arrival in the U.S., at least for the first four to six months. They meet new arrivals, find them accommodations, provide medical care and initial financing, offer job and family counseling, and provide language tuition.

These services here and in Europe add up to an average of about \$2,500 per emigre, of which \$1,000 is pro-

vided by the U.S. Government. The Jewish organizations which dispense the services are mostly given warm praise by other officials who observe their work. "If you have to be an immigrant, be a Jew," said one such observer.

### Unfulfilled expectations

But a number of the Soviet Jews feel much more could be done, especially by the New York Association for New Americans.

A volunteer worker in the Brighton Beach Coordinating Committee for Russian Immigrants, Mrs. Beatrice Dianastock, explains their feelings: "Many are happy just to be free. But they expected Americans to open their hearts, their arms, their businesses, their money to them. They thought there'd be money in the streets. They found it's not that simple. . . . Some have become very discouraged."

Soviet diplomatic sources in Washington refuse to give figures for what they call "a lot of applications" to return to Russia. Instead they assert that "more than 20 is absolutely clear."

Dissatisfied emigres all seem to have heard of others secretly applying to go back, but none they can cite definitely.

## \*Shah of Iran reportedly willing to replace losses of oil to Israel

Continued from Page 1

Asked what he thought of American plans to develop the island of Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean for military purposes, the Shah replied that in principle he would like to see the security of that ocean maintained by the countries around it. But as long as "other powers" are present there, he said, "we have no objection to the presence of the United States. In fact, we welcome it."

The Shah's views on the price of oil notwithstanding, Dr. Kissinger repeatedly described him as a "very close friend" of the United States with whom relations had "never been better."

In case of renewed Mideastern war, Iran would become of key importance to the U.S. as a supplier. It ranks just behind Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

### Enthusiastic welcome

Dr. Kissinger flew to Zurich after dining the night before in London with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. Mr. Wilson had returned the same day from Moscow, where he negotiated a \$1 billion (\$2.4 billion) trade agreement, which was enthusiastically welcomed in an economically hard-pressed Britain. Tuesday morning, the Secretary of State breakfasted with the new head of the Conservative Party, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

Bidding Dr. Kissinger farewell, Mr. Callaghan noted that by 1980, thanks to North Sea supplies, Britain will become a "very big" exporter of oil. "I suppose," joked Dr. Kissinger, "you might become president of OPEC." (OPEC is the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries.)

"Would you kiss me, then?" queried the British Foreign Secretary coyly. He was alluding to the practice among Arab leaders of embracing and kissing in public, a practice in which some of them, notably President Sadat of Egypt, has included Dr. Kissinger.

## \*Curbing growth

Continued from Page 1

"Utilities are still overbuilding — we don't need nearly as much construction as we're getting," comments Vic Reinemer, aide to Senator Metcalf.

Better management, these critics argue, could do much to improve the situation for utilities and consumers alike. Heavy investment in nuclear and fossil fuels, these say, might better have gone into other cheaper fuel alternatives.

### Wiser use of electricity

Senator Metcalf, who has legislation to back up his view, argues that wiser use of existing electrical energy could be made by establishment of a national electric-power grid. He claims such a grid could slow the need for plant growth by 25 percent.

Meanwhile, President Ford has offered Congress an indirect aid program which by his own admission would spell much higher rates for consumers.

This administration plan would impose several mandates on state regulatory commissions such as limiting case hearing length to five instead of the usual eight or nine months and requiring that regulators automatically pass fuel-cost hikes on to consumers.

Senator Metcalf terms the Ford proposals a "giveaway program" which the public cannot afford. He says they would encourage utility inefficiency and abuse.

### Controversial proposal

Probably the most controversial ingredient of the Ford package is a Federal Power Commission proposal to allow construction work in progress to be included in the rate base.

"It means charging today's customers for tomorrow's power," comments EAF director Rick Morgan. "It's not fair."

Lastly, President Ford would raise the current 4 percent investment tax credit allowed utilities to 12 percent. The House Ways and Means Committee has reported that proposal out at 10 percent for the next year.

### Population doubling sighted

By Reuter

United Nations, N.Y. The UN estimates that the world's population will double in the next 32 years — by the year 2007 — from 3.9 billion people now to 7.3 billion.

## \*Europe subsidy costs Soviets

Continued from Page 1

The prices established represented an average of the world market price during the preceding five-year period. If world market prices dropped, the communist countries paid the Soviet Union more than the world price. If the world market price rose, as is now

the case especially with oil and gas, the Kremlin as the bloc's main supplier, suffered a loss.

2. Relations between the Soviet Union and East Europe differ from relations between capitalist countries.

From East Europe, Moscow receives machinery, technical equipment, and industrial goods of all sorts which it would have to pay more for in the West. For a time, European industrial production of a poorer quality than the Soviet could buy in the West. But by quality, although still frequently, low Western standards, has improved.

## \*Controlling foreign money in U.S. firms

Continued from Page 1

differing in detail — would tighten up restrictions on foreign investment in the U.S.

Why the sudden interest sparked by Iran's purchase of 13 to 15 percent of Pan Am's stock, plus majority control of the airline's subsidiary, Intercontinental Hotels?

Because, officials say, Pan American supplies aircraft to the Defense Department's emergency reserve fleet, so the issue of national security is involved.

Yet, without this ball-out by oil-rich Iran, financially troubled Pan Am might require U.S. federal subsidy, or go out of business.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, citing the urgent hunger of American firms for investment capital, urges that the door to foreign investment be held open as wide as possible, commensurate with national security.

### States set laws

Federal law now is spotty, giving potential investors little clarity on where they may invest and what the American reaction will be.

Some U.S. banks, for example, have rejected bids by Arabs to purchase majority control. Yet a Saudi entrepreneur, Gaith Pharaon, has just bought a controlling one-third interest in Detroit's Bank of the Commonwealth.

Federal law leaves to the states decision-making powers over bank ownership. A few states permit foreign control, most do not.

Federal law restricts, but does not prohibit, foreign investment in some sensitive U.S. industries — nuclear energy, hydroelectric power, commercial aviation, shipping, communications, and mining and drilling on federally owned lands.

Foreigners, observed a U.S. Treasury official, can freely invest, or even take over, an American firm under contract to the Defense Department. Such a company might, how-

ever, lose its security clearance and hence its military business.

### CAB must approve

Firms with defense contracts are required to report to the Defense Department, for security review, whenever total foreign ownership exceeds six percent.

Though the White House looks favorably on Iran's reported \$295 million investment in Pan American, final approval still must come from the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

Because foreign control of a U.S. licensed air carrier is prohibited by law, the CAB must decide whether ownership of 13 to 15 percent of Pan American's stock gives effective control of the airline to Iran.

Ardeshtir Zehedi, Iran's Ambassador to the U.S., said his country hopes to invest \$10 to \$12 billion in the United States, mainly in agricultural businesses.

## Poll finds U.S. divided on economic priorities

By the Associated Press

Princeton, N.J. Asked whether the federal government should deal with inflation or unemployment first, Americans are divided along political, educational, and occupational lines, the latest Gallup poll shows.

Most Republicans, college graduates, and professional or business persons thought Washington should give more attention to inflation than unemployment. However, most Democrats, high-school graduates, and laborers said unemployment was the more pressing problem.

Altogether, opinion was split almost evenly with 46 percent of those surveyed saying the government's priority should be inflation and 44 percent saying unemployment. No opinion was expressed by 10 percent.

### Kremlin also faces problems

The Kremlin is having as much trouble in assessing its oil resource and production costs as other producers. In some cases, this has forced the Soviets to insist on raising prices for the current year, the grounds that their own production costs have risen.

The East Europeans will have hard time adjusting their price system to the higher oil prices in 1975, response they already have decreed various economy measures.

The Soviet Union itself will have to be fueled primarily by coal with its peak-load stations using oil and gas, Vladimir A. Kirilov, Soviet Deputy Premier for science and technology, stated in No. 1 of this year's Kommunist.

For the East Europeans whose industrial production has risen by an average of 6 percent a year, this means that Soviet oil deliveries no longer can be expected to increase as fast as in the past. East Europe efforts will have to slow down production or step up imports at overseas world market prices.

This, rather than higher Soviet prices for oil, is the threat that hangs over the Soviet bloc.

هذا من النص



# AMERICA'S FOUNDING FATHERS

## 3. THOMAS JEFFERSON

As part of its coverage of the United States's bicentennial, the Monitor continues its lively look into the lives of 12 of the men who played vital roles in the founding of the nation. The articles, written by a veteran Washington correspondent, are appearing on this page twice a month through June.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It had been snowing all night. A clean white blanket spread over drab houses and red roofs of Washington, the little capital in the clearing to which the government had just repaired from fashionable Philadelphia.

The tall, loose-jointed man with blue eyes and red hair at the end of the dining-room table of Mrs. Conrad's Boarding House ate serenely. He was Vice-President. The nation had three million people.

He had written its electrifying Declaration of Independence (with a change here and there by John Adams and Dr. Franklin) and had been in France as minister when the Constitution was put together. Now he had just been elected President himself . . . or had he?

A quirk in the Constitution had thrown the election into the House of Representatives. They would decide today, while he presided over the Senate.

So the man who either was President or wasn't calmly finished breakfast with other boarders, recalled regrettably, perhaps, the long-ago years when he had practiced three hours a day on his violin — and prepared for the council of war before the vote.

### Snow helped the view

Unlike other boarders, the man — Thomas Jefferson — had the use of a drawing room.

The village capital of Washington looked better under snow than bare. Stretching from the new President's House to the Capitol, up Pennsylvania Avenue, there were these structures:

- A couple of tailor shops
- Seven or eight boarding houses
- A shoemaker's
- A printer's
- A grocery
- A dry-goods house
- A stationery store
- The home of a washerwoman
- An oyster market

In the other direction, toward Georgetown, things were a little better because it was higher ground without swamps or frogponds, but the road was wretched.

A visiting congressman could settle in Georgetown or more likely Capitol Hill, where there was a cluster of boarding houses. If a couple of politicians shared a room they could have wood, candles, food, liquor, and attendance, but it was expensive — \$15 a week.

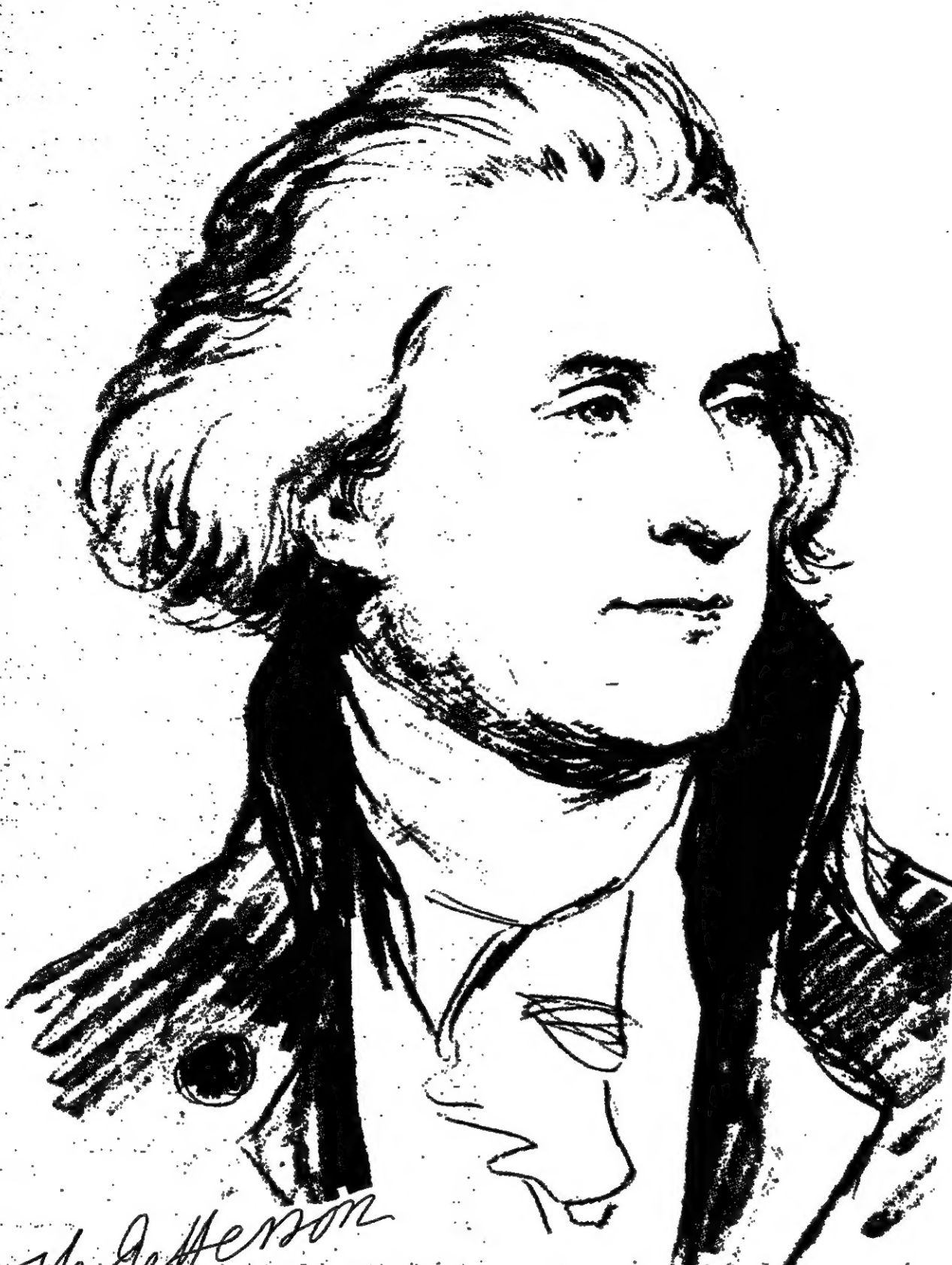
On her first ride to the new capital, Abigail Adams noted to her daughter that "woods are all you see from Baltimore until you reach this city, which is only so in name." She and her party got lost in the woods and rolled around aimlessly for a couple of hours until directed by a Negro.

### A drying room for clothes

Yes, the newly constructed President's House was built on an ample scale, and you could see the vessels on the Potomac, Abigail wrote, "as they pass and repass," but it wasn't like Braintree, Mass. It would certainly require 30 servants to keep the drafty rooms in order, she said, and not one was furnished.

Modern-day presidents have held televised press conferences and brilliant receptions in the ample East Room, but Mrs. Adams wrote wistfully:

"The great unfinished audience room I have made a drying room to hang up the clothes in."



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

Still, she was a loyal president's wife: "When asked how I like it, say that I write you the situation is beautiful, which is true."

Now lame-duck President Adams waited sourly in his mansion for the popular election to be ratified in the House of Representatives, knowing already that a political overturn had occurred: what some called America's "second revolution." The Federalists had been defeated.

Today, as we think of Thomas Jefferson as a founding father, we identify him as author of the majestic Declaration; the instrument signed on that hot July day in 1776, beginning, "We hold these truths to be self-evident," and ending with the tremendous words:

"And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

How could it have been, the world will always wonder, that a small country of three million people could have produced at one time men like Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Washington, and the rest!

### A belief in agrarian democracy

They had chosen this quiet young man of 33 to write the document: son of a farmer, graduate of the College of William and Mary, student of law, member of the Virginia colonial House of Burgesses, and brilliant expounder of the view that Parliament has no

authority in the colonies and that the only bond to England was that of voluntary allegiance to the king.

He was an intellectual; he was a poor public speaker; but he knew the philosophy of English and French political theorists, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and the others, and he could write simply and nobly. All his life (and this was the cardinal point now as his own 1800 election trembled in the balance) he had a belief in agrarian democracy — not contempt for the masses that finally alienated him from his former colleague Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton and Adams were the Federalists; they were conservative men of property. Had the revolution been fought only for them, would the monarchy of George III turn into a presidential monarchy here by the Potomac? The repressive alien and sedition laws seemed like a beginning.

And so the tall, rangy philosopher-statesman, who was also the best political manipulator that the young country had yet produced, walked up to the Capitol, February, 1801, filled with the eccentric notion that people, enlightened by free public education, could, under democratic-republican institutions, govern themselves better than any other system.

### House had to decide

Historian John Fiske wrote:

"All American history has since run along the lines marked out by the antagonism of Jefferson and Hamilton. . . . It is hard to see how anything can be more picturesque than the spectacle of these two giant antagonists contending for political measures which were so profoundly to affect the lives of millions of human beings yet unborn."

The Constitution required an Electoral College majority to ratify Jefferson's popular victory; but lacking this the election went into the House, each of the 16 states having a single vote. The Constitution allotted the vice-presidency to the runner-up.

Jefferson got 8 states on the first ballot, Burr six; two undecided; nine necessary for a choice. No result.

So it went for the fifth, sixth, and seventh ballots; and then for the 18th, 14th, and 15th.

The Federalists knew the stakes. They had been soundly drubbed, but by swinging their votes to the flashy and unprincipled Aaron Burr, they might recoup their strength and keep the magistracy from Jefferson, the radical they hated.

The scene is dramatically told in Claude Bowers' "Jefferson and Hamilton." At 10 o'clock the 17th ballot, at 11 the 18th, at midnight under guttering candles, in the small chamber the 19th. They kept on, stumbling in from the lobbies in nightcaps.

### Messenger reported

Sam Smith, editor of the National Intelligencer, had been rudely ordered out by Speaker Theodore Sedgwick. But every hour a messenger waded out through the heavy snow to the editor's home. A knock on the door. The editor's wife appeared with candle, heart in mouth.

"A president yet?" Not yet.

Days passed. Burr was in Albany and did not guide the fight. Jefferson, with unruffled composure, presided in the Senate. But Alexander Hamilton in New York could not countenance the conspiracy. He loathed Jefferson's democracy. But Jefferson was an honorable man. To Hamilton's horror, he found fellow Federalists backing Jefferson, his pet aversion, a "dangerous man," as he wrote followers, "bankrupt beyond redemption except by the plunder of his country."

Furthermore, anger among the common people began to rise.

And so on Feb. 17, 1801, after some 30 ballots, the solid opposition cracked, and Jefferson, still suave and serene, achieved a majority.

Embittered President John Adams rose at four, left the house of presidents, and lumbered over wretched dirt roads, perhaps grimly happy that, before leaving, he had made John Marshall chief justice. He would carry on the Federalist position.

And Thomas Jefferson returned to Conrad's Boarding House. As he entered, the wife of Senator Brown awkwardly rose and offered him her seat. Smilingly he declined, and took his less desirable place, nearest the door, farthest from the fireplace.

For the noon inaugural ceremony itself artillery boomed. Dressed plainly, Thomas Jefferson left Conrad's and went to the ceremony. On foot.

Next: John Adams — the lawyer from Braintree, Mass.



## U.S. elderly who want to help others

To be elderly in the United States does not necessarily mean stepping aside from helping others. Some organizations, including Experience, Inc., in California, specialize in finding jobs for senior citizens, drawing on retirees' valuable contributions of skill and experience.

By Curtis J. Sitomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, Calif.

They're baby-sitters and bricklayers — bus drivers, sales ladies, legal secretaries, and security guards.

What they have in common is that they are all senior citizens — and they have a desire to work, to be active, to pull their own weight.

Some are feeling the inflationary pinch and just can't get by on modest retirement incomes or social security. Others say they just want to be useful — help others.

They're banded together down here in this resort oasis on the California desert by a unique new organization — Experience, Inc. (EI) that finds jobs for seniors, workers for employers — mostly on a part-time basis, sometimes full-time.

Other U.S. cities — such as nearby Hemet, Calif., and White Plains, N.Y. — have launched employment projects for their retirees, explains EI president Herbert Scheinrock. "But they spend money doing it. They have federal grants or local aid. Ours is entirely a voluntary, self-help activity without funds or financial support," he says.

EI was started less than a year ago by the city of Palm Springs. But Mr. Scheinrock is its moving force.

A retired electrical contractor, EI's president moved to Palm Springs from Los Angeles four years ago. "I've always been interested in helping people," he says.

Once when he himself was down and out, Mr. Scheinrock had a near-stranger offer to co-sign a bank loan which saved his house. "I've always remembered that. People get suspicious when they find out that we are all volunteers and we don't charge a placement fee. They think I'm running for some political office. But I'm not," Mr. Scheinrock says.

Since March, 1974, Experience, Inc., has filled over 350 positions. Some are onetime jobs — such as home carpentry work or installing a lamppost, but many have blossomed into regular employment.

EI members are all over 55 years of age. Some are in their 80s. They pay a \$2 registration fee, but even that is often waived.

Job placements are listed at a small corner office in the senior citizens center here. The city provides the space. EI volunteers man the phones and do the paper work. "Nobody gets paid for anything within the organization," Mr. Scheinrock stresses.

However, many jobs are obtained through personal contacts. Mr. Scheinrock is "always in there hustling," says one local businessman. "Some people here don't like it. But the group is doing good work."

Others agree that EI is a positive force in the community. Among them, Stan Laycock, executive director of the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Laycock hires seniors himself for part-time work or special chamber projects. "It's good for the employer. It's good for the senior citizen. And it's really beneficial to the whole business community," he says.

Another enthusiast is Irving Spivack, head of the Jewish Welfare League of Palm Springs. Among his workers is Cleone Taylor — who retired recently after working for 25 years for the Los Angeles City School Board. Mrs. Taylor says she "got tired just sitting home." She plans to use her temporary clerical income to visit Hawaii next fall.

Mr. Spivack says he hires people according to ability. And he terms Mrs. Taylor a "very responsible" worker.

EI has had limited publicity in the Palm Springs community. Mr. Scheinrock says some businessmen flatly say they can't hire seniors at a time when unemployment is generally high. Others claim that older persons can't handle many jobs. EI admits that there are positions that better fit younger workers. But they stress experience, reliability, stability, and willingness to work as key factors to business success. And these are qualities which exemplify many seniors — Mr. Scheinrock insists.

For some, EI has opened the door to an extension of a former career. Meyer Kalman for example, a retired builder, was able to find similar work for a sand and gravel firm as a vacation replacement. And Bill Dobbs, a career bus driver, now mans the wheel part-time for the local Boys Club.

For others, new careers have blossomed. Among these, Al Greco, a newspaperman, is earning a good living in retirement by working for a security-guard service. And Evonne Richter, a federal government employee for 30 years, now fills the bill as a domestic worker and baby-sitter.

Mrs. Richter, a widow with a grown family, has traveled extensively — to Europe, Hawaii, and South America. "But now I don't want to go anymore. I want to work. I want to be useful. And since I've been working, I feel good — physically and mentally," she says.

The experience of another woman points up a serious problem experienced by some senior citizens.

This lady — who is in her 70s but appears many years younger — is in desperate need of income. "I just couldn't get by on social security. And no one here would hire me before they [Experience, Inc.] came along."

Through EI, Mrs. A. (who asks not to be identified because she might lose her job and her supervisor would "get in trouble" for hiring her against company policy) works as a salesperson in a large dry-goods store.

Her supervisor calls her an "excellent" worker — efficient and courteous to customers . . . always on time and very reliable.

Mr. Scheinrock says he's working hard to break down the "unreasonable" restrictions against seniors set up by some businesses. He feels he's sometimes bucking an overwhelming tide of opposition.

However, there are allies he's particularly indebted to. Among them, Norm Smith, general manager of Warner Cable (TV) of Palm Springs. Mr. Smith, a transplanted Easterner, got wind of EI when it was getting virtually no local-media exposure and started running regular "free jobs for seniors" public-service announcements over a local news and weather station.



# financial

## Midyear easing of food inflation seen

### USDA cites weather and beef supply as key factors

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Economists at the U.S. Department of Agriculture hold out hope that the worst food-price inflation in three decades will ease by the middle of the year.

Last week the USDA's outlook and situation board predicted food prices will rise between 2 and 3 percent in the first quarter of this year and another 3 percent in the second.

Even that pace would be slower than the nearly 15 percent growth in food prices in each of the last two years.

But the board continued, "The outlook for food prices in the second half of 1975 is heavily dependent on the weather and its impact on agricultural output in the United States and around the world. Favorable weather and the expectation of large harvests could bring about a substantial slowing in food price increases by midyear and possibly some declines late in the year."

Of course, that had been the expectation in 1974 until some of the worst growing weather in 40 years reduced the wheat, corn, and soybean crops, and the board warns it could happen again.

Nevertheless, the stage is set for a dramatic slowdown in food-price inflation.

Everyone in the food processing and distribution chain has rebuilt profit margins in the past 10 months since price controls were finally lifted. By the middle of the year, the same companies should have recovered fully the increased costs of everything they need to stay in business.

The rise of many of those costs has slowed dramatically in recent weeks as the recession takes its toll of overall demand.

In the meantime, farm prices have been tumbling. In the middle of January, the USDA's agricultural price index stood 12 percent below a year ago. The farm-products component of the wholesale-price index

was down 11.3 percent in the year ended in January, and had fallen nearly 8 percent since November.

The key to how fast food rises in the next three or four months is what happens to the amount of beef moving to market, in the opinion of the USDA board. The enormous increases in the cost of feed have driven many feedlot operators out of business and caused most others to cut back on the number of cattle they are fattening for market.

The number of cattle on feed has plunged 37 percent in the past year, and the number of new animals being placed in feedlots is down even more, 42 percent.

At the same time, the total number of cattle and calves on farms and in feedlots stands at an all-time record. In other words, a much smaller proportion of the total is being fattened in the traditional way in feedlots. Most of the animals are on grass, and increasing numbers are moving directly to market without that final step of being fattened on grain.

The whole beef cattle industry is in a state of turmoil, and it is hard to predict how many animals will come to market. The board expects beef — and poultry — prices to rise again in the second quarter as marketings are reduced somewhat. If the number of cattle being marketed rises, food prices would rise less than forecast.

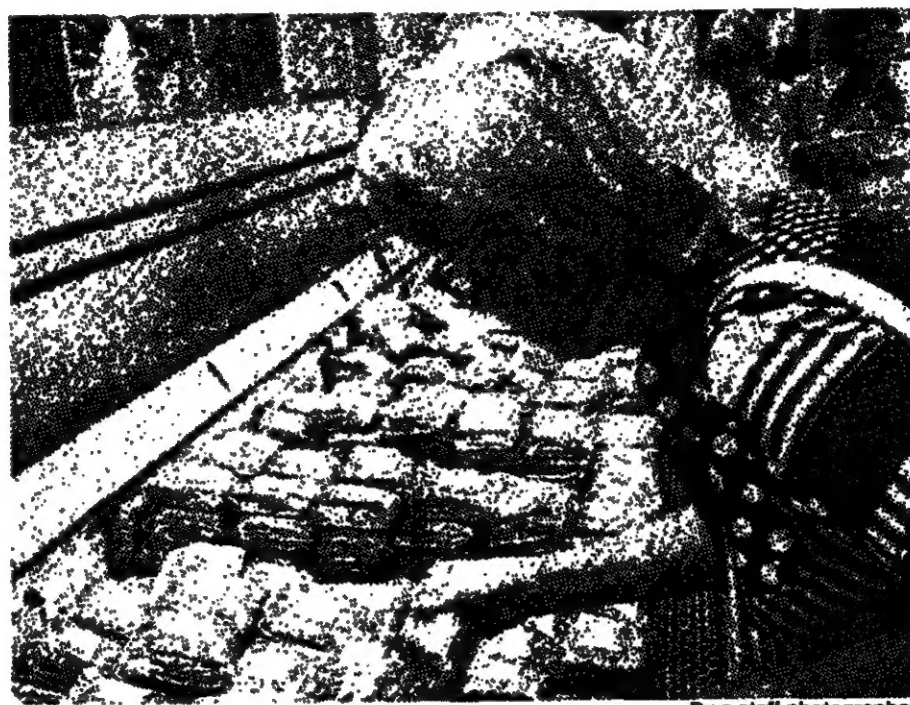
The weather is still the most important factor for food prices this year. Grain stocks are very low. Another poor growing year would send crop prices soaring once more. With normal weather, however, record amounts of most commodities would be produced. Farmers have indicated they intend to try again in 1976 for virtual all-out production, according to planting intentions surveys conducted by the USDA.

As with so many bits of economic news in recent years, the improvement always seems to be just a few months down the road. The forecasts usually appear reasonable, but something has interfered at each turn. Maybe this time the forecast will be right.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

As farm prices tumble and forecasts brighten . . .



By a staff photographer

. . . shoppers look for results

## West German trade boom fizzling out, bank finds

Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

With domestic demand slackening, the cost of oil imports more than doubled, and exports, the traditional powerhouse of the West German economy, leveling off, the West German federal bank presented a somber picture of this country's trade prospects for this year.

In its monthly report the bank reported trade figures for 1974, which showed that although West Germany's overall exports last year rose by 29 percent, the share taken up by Western industrialized countries has shrunk sharply, while trade with the oil-producing countries and the state-run communist economies is on the upswing.

While the report forecasts that West German exports will maintain their own in 1975, the expansionary trade boom seems to be over.

### Foreign orders down

Foreign orders in December declined by 6 percent in money terms and 17 percent in volume, against a year ago. The federal bank feels that German exports during the year will show a maximum real growth of 2 percent, or half as much as predicted by the government.

The West German prognosis is in keeping with estimates made by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which in mid-December still saw a global trade increase of 3.5 to 4 percent, and now a trade-expansion rate of about 1 percent.

The slackening of West German exports was especially noticeable in the last two months of the year, with November-December foreign sales down 13 percent from the preceding two months, and December exports down 6 percent in money terms and 17 percent in volume against the level of a year ago.

At the same time West Germany's

bill for imported oil and petroleum derivatives shot up by 111 percent to 29.7 billion marks (\$12.83 billion) for the year.

The cost of crude oil alone increased two-and-a-half times to 23 billion marks (\$9.95 billion) while the cost of other petroleum imports rose 35 percent to 6.7 billion marks (\$2.81 billion).

The skyrocketing costs of oil imports were partly offset by increased exports to petroleum-producing states, which bought up 10.3 billion marks (\$4.45 billion) worth of West German goods in 1974, up 73 percent from a year ago. Also on the increase were Arab investments in West Germany, with a record 2.5 billion marks (\$1.8 billion) in the last quarter of the year.

### Trade figure analyzed

Last year's trade figures show clearly that while the dynamics of Bonn's exports to its traditional West European partners is declining, the oil countries and West Germany's communist neighbors to the east may take up the slack.

While total exports in the last quarter of 1974 rose by 23.5 percent, sales to oil-producing countries more than doubled by 111 percent, to nonoil-producing developing countries by 43 percent, and to the communists by 49 percent.

In comparison, German sales to France were only up 4.6 percent, and to Italy 4.4 percent.

The Arabs' seemingly insatiable appetite for German investment goods, and particularly their desire for more armaments and military installations, and their supply of petrodollars, sets them in sharp contrast to the recession-affected industrialized countries. But the federal bank warns that as attractive as these markets may be, they are no substitute for reviving domestic demand and seeking to reinvigorate trade with West Germany's traditional industrialized partners.

## A new French business world

Commission proposals seek vast changes

By Philip W. Whitcomb  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris  
The most far-reaching of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's set of possible blueprints for a new France, the Sudreau propositions for restructuring all business enterprises, are now being studied by the government.

The two hundred experts of the Sudreau Commission have offered 70 propositions for organizational, juridical, and psychological change.

Each of the 70 propositions has a double objective. First, the continual pitched battles between labor leaders, chiefly Communists and lately other leftist groups on the one side, and management on the other side, must be stopped.

And second, the present French business structure, based chiefly on the family ownership and management of the 180,000, must either modernize or be replaced by something new that will convert France's \$7 billion foreign trade loss of 1974 into something more like Germany's \$26 billion surplus.

### Commission leaders

The reconstruction commission is headed by Pierre Sudreau, since 1943 a government official and minister, and at present head of the association of railway equipment producers and of the planning body for the Mediterranean-Sea-North Sea link.

Immediately associated with Mr. Sudreau on the commission are three heads of businesses — one of them a woman, Edith Cros — and three labor union experts. To these are added four government economists, sociologists, and jurists, plus specialists in 180 phases of production, marketing, and labor relations.

Four main roads into the new French economy sought by President Giscard are indicated in the report.

### Better working conditions

Working conditions must be so revised that all workers are able to maintain good health and feel that they are an essential part of the organization, well informed on what they are doing and why.

Second, each employee must have a voice in at least some part of the organization. French law already requires the formation of a "company committee" of employees with specific rights regarding working conditions and social benefits, and limited rights on being informed on the company's affairs.

The tendency of the report is toward the adoption of a structure similar to

that forced on the coal and steel companies in the British zone of Germany after World War II. This system has since been adopted throughout Germany (though never in Britain) and is about to be extended.

The system requires two boards of directors. One, with worker representation, deals with policy, and the other has the sole right to execute the policy.

The third line of reconstruction would facilitate shareholder participation in company decisions, but would rule out shareholders who do not show real interest by retaining their shares.

The fourth group of propositions aims at better audit control to prevent failures and at greater efficiency in general.

Plans for "democracy in business," under which employees themselves elect their managers, receive little encouragement from the Sudreau Commission. The history of cooperative management in France has not been any more encouraging than in other countries.

There are, it is true, about 600 cooperative producers in France, with a total revenue of nearly \$500 million a year, but they are chiefly in the building industry and in small factories.

Only one, the AOIP, makers of precision instruments with more than 3,500 workers, is of national importance, while others such as the famous Godin Company, founded in 1880, have had to be saved by capitalists.



### \$10 billion gas pipeline

Ottawa  
The newest price tag on a western Arctic pipeline to bring Alaska and Mackenzie Delta natural gas to southern markets is about \$10 billion, a Canadian pipeline executive says.

Vernon Horte, president of Canadian Arctic Gas Pipeline, Ltd., which has applied for permission to build the 2,800 mile line, said the cost of the main line now is about \$7 billion "in inflated dollars." New lines and extensions of others needed for the proposed project account for the rest, he has told the National Energy Board.

### Prestigious profits

Paris  
"The word 'prestige' is on our blacklist," says a spokesman for Scandinavian Airlines (SAS), in explaining the company's against-trend profits in 1974.

SAS profits were \$16 million last year. In contrast, British Airways lost about \$40 million in 1974 and Air France about \$100 million.

Another Scandinavian airline, Swissair, reported profits of \$60 million last year.

### Oil congress in Japan

Tokyo  
The ninth World Petroleum Congress will be held here on May 11 to discuss technical aspects of oil production and marketing, the Japan Petroleum Federation says.

More than 4,000 delegates from about 90 oil producing and consuming countries are expected to take part in the six-day congress.

The theme of the meeting will be "Petroleum for the Welfare of Mankind."

### Mushrooms muscle in

Brussels  
South Korean and mainland Chinese mushroom growers are cashing in on a growing European appetite for mushrooms and putting the squeeze on Common Market producers, the EEC Commission says.

Both countries have ignored EEC pleas to limit the flood of low-priced exports, although there has been a response from Taiwan, another major mushroom producer.

"There's not much room for further import expansion," a commission source said.

The Common Market now has stocks of 20,000 tons of unsold preserved mushrooms.

France which grows more than 100,000 tons of mushrooms a year and Holland which contributes another 40,000 tons are the main EEC growers.

### Ore lease in Ireland

Dublin  
Ireland and the Canadian-registered Tara Exploration & Development Company have agreed on terms for a state mining lease for one of Western Europe's richest zinc-lead ore finds at Navan, Ireland, a government spokesman has announced.

Under the 25-year contract a free 25 percent stake in the equity of Tara Mines, Ltd., a subsidiary of Tara Exploration & Development of Toronto, will go to the Irish Government.

## Latins move to show door to U.S.

Three new developments show determination of region to call its own economic shots

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Latin America's staunch determination to call the shots on its economic destiny surfaced in three distinct developments over the weekend.

In perhaps the most important of these developments, Colombia and Venezuela laid the groundwork for formation of a Latin American consultative organization to handle economic issues. The United States would be excluded from the grouping, under the two-nation plan, but all nations of Latin America, including Cuba, would be welcomed as members.

The concept of such an organization grew out of hemisphere frustration over what Latin Americans see as United States domination of the Organization of American States (OAS).

But Venezuelan Finance Minister Hector Hurtado and Colombian Finance Minister Rodrigo Botero said in Cucuta, Colombia, that the new grouping is not designed to interfere with the OAS.

### Unhappy group

Rather, "It is aimed at working as a consultative and communicative body with other areas of the world and the industrial nations," they added.

Whatever the language, there is no doubt that the proposed entity would respond to a basic Latin American desire to be less dependent upon the United States.

In another development, the political council of the Andean Pact, currently meeting in Lima, Peru, is drafting a common stand against the new United States trade law.

It is expected that within a month, probably by March 11, members of the trade group will have agreed on their stand.

While there is some disagreement among the six member nations of the pact over wording of a formal statement, there is every evidence that the grouping is extremely unhappy with the trade bill.

All six countries — Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela — expressed strenuous objections to the bill in discussions over the weekend.

In yet another development, the world's major coffee producers, sparked by Latin American interests, agreed in a meeting in El Salvador to withhold a portion of their production through March, hoping to nudge prices upward.

The Latin Americans particularly are worried about sagging coffee

prices and sales. Both have cut their income from coffee about 25 percent in the past year. Yet production is up — with only limited prospects of selling the increase.

Just what effect the El Salvador agreement will have on prices and sales is not clear. But it is a clear indication of sentiment in the producing nations, and particularly in Latin America, as Fausto Cantu Pena of Mexico, chairman of the world coffee producers group, indicated.

"Never before in these meetings have we talked with such frankness and determination," he said.

## Soviet jailing of churchman attracts attention in Europe

By Richard M. Harley  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
The imprisonment of a leading churchman in the Soviet Union has captured the attention of Christian churches in Europe.

Georgi Vins, one of the leaders of the dissident "Reform Baptists," was given a 5-year prison sentence along with an additional 5 years in exile in a remote Russian province, according to Keston College (the center for the study of religion and communism) in Kent, England.

Secrecy enshrouds the details of the case, but it is thought that Mr. Vins was convicted under measures sometimes used against individuals who petition the state for religious liberty, who attempt to educate children in religion, and who organize religious worship after permission has been denied.

### Rebuff to council

The sentence comes as a rebuff to the World Council of Churches and a team of Norwegian parliamentarians who had been seeking to secure both legal assistance for Mr. Vins and official observers at his trial. The council had been acting on appeals from dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov.

Mr. Vins' trial apparently reflects a discrepancy between the Soviet Government's treatment of conformist and nonconformist religious groups. Liberalized state statutes issued in 1966 enabled the official Baptist church to publish a small edition of the Bible as well as a periodical, to organize a course for training ministers, to send abroad some min-

isterial candidates, and to hold a number of congresses attended by members of the European Baptist communities.

### Reformers broke away

But Mr. Vins and others in the Reform Baptist movement left the official Baptists in 1960. Since then the Reform Baptists have found themselves at odds with the government's centralized Council on Religious Affairs.

Mr. Vins is a source of particular embarrassment to the council because of his strong stand for religious freedom. He was first imprisoned for three years in 1966.

After his release in 1969, his ministry at a Kiev church was disrupted, according to Keston College sources, his family suffered harassments and house searches, and some of his relatives were sentenced to jail terms. Eventually Mr. Vins went into hiding until his arrest in March last year, and letters of appeal from his family to Soviet leaders since then apparently received no response.

### Cause of concern?

Some observers believe that the considerable appeal of the evangelical Christians in the Soviet Union is a cause of concern for the Soviet authorities.

A report on religious conditions in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, entitled "Discretion and Valour" by Trevor Beeson, recently published under the auspices of the British Council of Churches, says that the Reform Baptists are probably the most significant group of Christians now engaged in resisting state encroachments.



## sports

## Change of pace

## Reflections on a 'Super' season

By Phil Elderkin

Palm Springs, Calif. "Anybody who called us a Cinderella team this year didn't know what he was talking about," said vacationing linebacker Andy Russell of the Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh Steelers between golf swings. "All you had to do was look at our record for the last two years, when we won a lot of games, and you knew we had to be good."

"I think this year's player strike, which kept us out of training camp for four weeks, actually helped our veterans," Russell continued. "I've always said that training camp was too long. Four weeks of practice, plus four exhibition games, and any pro team ought to be ready. But you know the owners — the exhibition season is a big money maker for them."

Russell, in a statement which has started to sound like a broken record among championship football teams, said the Steelers won all year with their defense.

"Your offense can have as off day and you can still win if your defense does the job," Andy explained. "What made us so effective defensively was our ability to take away our opponent's running game. Not many rival teams turned the corners against us. And when a team is forced to put the ball in the air, it usually doesn't do very well."

"We've got a lot of guys on this team who work well together. Nobody had to tell us in training camp that we had a chance. We knew it. I think maybe our biggest thing was beating the Oakland Raiders in the playoffs to get into the Super Bowl. Believe me, that took the pressure off because we

knew we had physically punished a pretty good team."

When Andy was asked to describe Steeler Coach Chuck Noll, he replied: "Chuck is one of the coolest people I've ever seen under pressure. A lot of coaches will panic and start to change things if they get behind by a touchdown or two. But Noll isn't."

"This year Chuck was primarily concerned with our offense, so he delegated a lot of his authority to assistant coaches. But even though he didn't always set our defense himself, he knew what they were and they were never used without his approval."

Pittsburgh, in what must have been a first for a professional football team, used two quarterbacks this year with remarkably good results.

"Joe Gilliam got the job early in the season because Terry Bradshaw was hurt," Russell explained. "And the guy was terrific. He has some great games and he throws a soft pass that almost anybody can catch. Frankly, I was a little surprised when Chuck dropped him and went to Bradshaw."

"But Terry was just as good," Andy continued. "This is a smart football player who reads defenses well, who calls all his own plays and doesn't deserve the slow-rap that some writers have hung on him. He's nothing like Gilliam as a passer, because he throws bricks that are tough to catch. But there is also a plus that goes with that kind of arm — almost no interceptions."

Can the Steelers make it to the Super Bowl twice in a row?

"If you're talking strictly personnel, I think we've got the people who can do it. The thing you never know about are injuries."

Andy Russell

the kind you can force out of his game plan. He does his homework, so that sooner or later he knows certain things are going to work.

"You know, when Noll came to Pittsburgh six years ago, we were a pretty bad football team," Russell continued. "I mean the personnel just wasn't there. But you could tell that the man was organized and knew exactly what he was doing because of the moves he made. He was smart enough to use the draft to build this team into a winner, after a lot

of his predecessors had tried to do it with trades."

"I don't care if you're the newest rookie on the team, Chuck is always approachable. If you want to know exactly where you stand, he'll tell you. He's very open. He'll even work with you personally after practice if you ask him to."

"This year Chuck was primarily concerned with our offense, so he delegated a lot of his authority to assistant coaches. But even though he didn't always set our defense himself, he knew what they were and they were never used without his approval."

Pittsburgh, in what must have been a first for a professional football team, used two quarterbacks this year with remarkably good results.

"Joe Gilliam got the job early in the season because Terry Bradshaw was hurt," Russell explained. "And the guy was terrific. He has some great games and he throws a soft pass that almost anybody can catch. Frankly, I was a little surprised when Chuck dropped him and went to Bradshaw."

"But Terry was just as good," Andy continued. "This is a smart football player who reads defenses well, who calls all his own plays and doesn't deserve the slow-rap that some writers have hung on him. He's nothing like Gilliam as a passer, because he throws bricks that are tough to catch. But there is also a plus that goes with that kind of arm — almost no interceptions."

Can the Steelers make it to the Super Bowl twice in a row?

"If you're talking strictly personnel, I think we've got the people who can do it. The thing you never know about are injuries."

## Confession of a hockey dunce

Sport must please to attract so many

By John D. Moorhead  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

This is the confession of a hockey dunce.

It is a painful admission to make while sitting in the press box as a last-ditch replacement to cover a Boston Bruins game.

Honesty is an attractive alternative, though, when one is gripped with the conviction that any comment more expansive than "uh-huh" will be a give-away to the other reporters, who are busily discussing a game two weeks ago against a team whose very name is a new discovery.

This writer is not a total innocent regarding hockey. He did attend a Cleveland Barons game in 1963. (They do not exist anymore, and the Crusaders now defend Cleveland's hockey honor.)

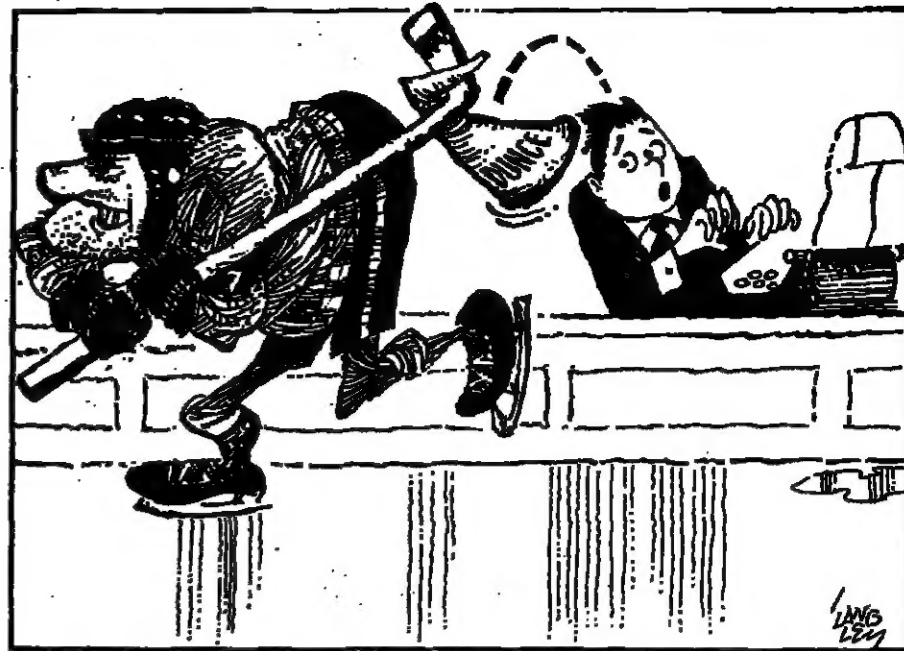
And he reported on one previous Bruins game this season, when the mysteries of the blue line, icing, and how to get a free program were explained.

## Skippy hockey background

But this is a skippy background indeed to provide an understanding of why grown men lumber around on a slippery surface, pushing and shoving, and occasionally hitting one another with sticks.

It is obvious that such an understanding is worth obtaining. When winter comes to New England, kids are incessantly tromping through the streets with skates slung over their shoulders and carrying those strange-looking sticks. Every accessible and sufficiently solidified body of water in the region has its privacy invaded by vibrating swarms of hockey players, and indoor rinks are kept open far into the night.

This is still a little hard to fathom for one whose primary winter sport when growing up was basketball, usually played indoors, but also outdoors unless frostbite was an imminent danger.



When this writer played hockey — mostly on the ankles — when not sprawled full-length on the playing surface.

## Pads for crunching action

So seeing the game now is a fresh and piquant experience.

One thing is clear from the outset. The players are not wearing extensive padding because of the cold down on the ice. Their sartorial wisdom is brought home every time they are slammed into the side of the rink by an opposing player, or otherwise assaulted.

The goalie, who is the lodestone of all the violence, is more heavily armored than any of his teammates, and looks distinctly medieval, like a knight entering the lists. He even carries a shield glinting with silvery studs.

In the midst of all this mayhem, the rules under which the game unfolds seem a bit prissy, as this writer understands them. It appears that only certain kinds of hostility are permitted — such as checking —

while slashing, tripping or high-sticking are no-noes.

If you do any of these bad things, you are ordered to sit in a little box for a while, and your shorthanded team must labor on without you.

And a strategy whereby a defending team keeps sending the puck, the hard little saucer that all the fuss is about, down to the other end of the rink is called "kitty-bar-the-door."

## Tickets hard to get

Nevertheless, there is a certain excitement that builds with the rifle-crack sound of the puck being hit, the vicious wince when someone is slammed against the sideboards, the frenzied aggression as two or three players fight to punch in a goal from close range.

There must be something in it when getting a ticket to see the Bruins do their stuff is about as easy as calling up President Ford and asking him not to raise the tariff on imported oil.

Anyway, the secret is out: the pretending is over. It feels good to stop living a lie, to be a hockey ignoramus in the sunshine other than the shadows.

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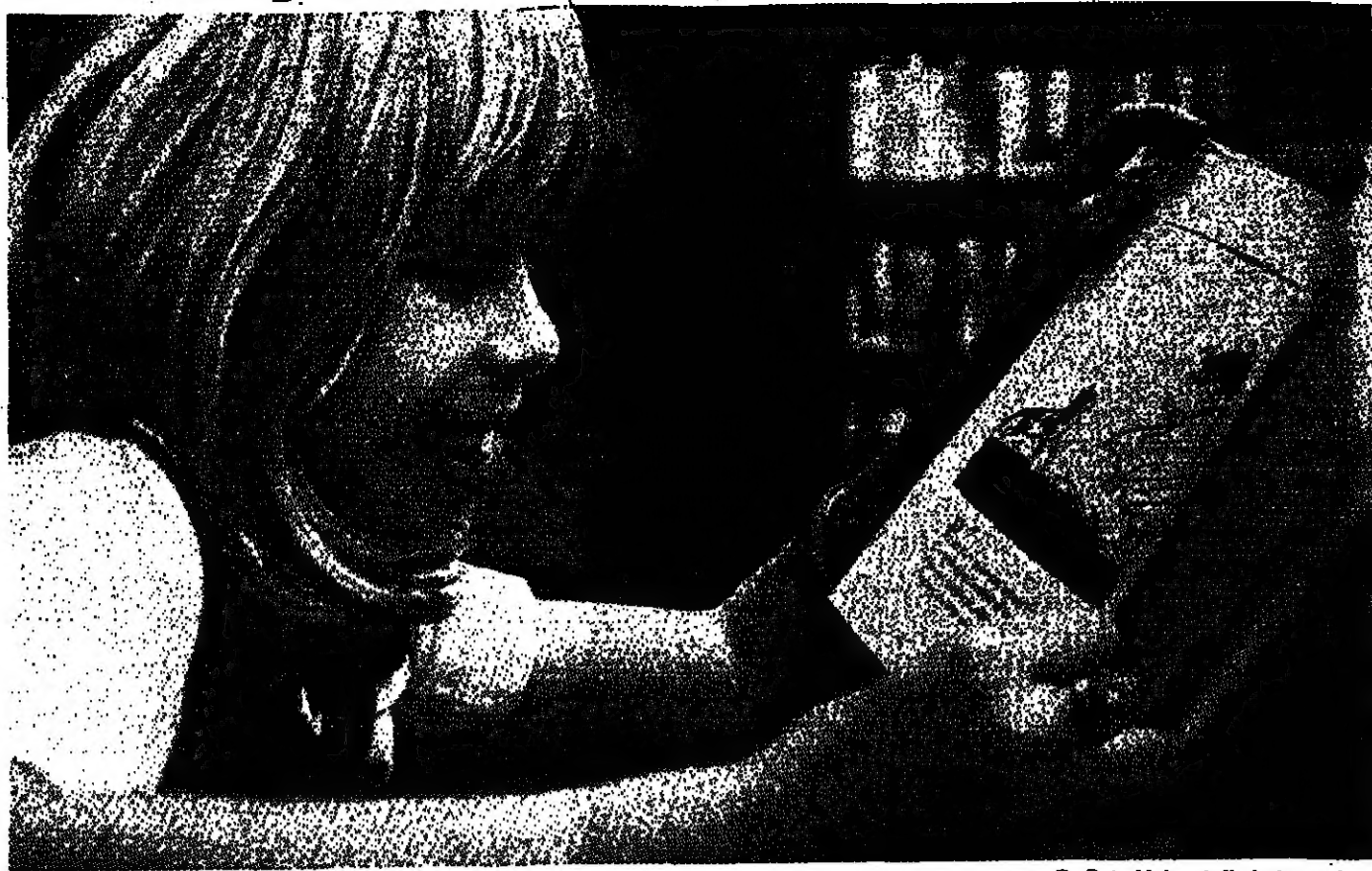
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# family/children



Enjoyable reading

By Pete Main, staff photographer

## What magazines for pre-teens?

By Linda Leonard Lamme  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Magazines are one of the most economical sources of reading materials for youngsters. Parents can be alert in helping their children select those from which they will derive the most pleasure and benefit.

When assessing the contents of a periodical, try to determine whether its goal is to educate or to entertain. Most attempt to do both.

Some publishers have philosophical biases. Are there racial, sexual, or age stereotypes apparent in the contents? How are values of honesty, competition, or brotherly love dealt with? Parents will want to see whether the values they believe in are supported or rejected by the periodical.

Authorship of articles can be revealing. Some periodicals commission experts to write feature stories, others use well-known authors, and others leading educators.

The appearance of a journal can be especially important for young readers and pre-readers. Three elements include attractiveness, durability, and readability. Color and variety add to the appeal of magazine covers and illustrations. The size of the magazine and quality of paper on which it is printed affect durability. Then, if the periodical is intended to help teach pre-reading and beginning reading skills, the size and readability of the print becomes important.

Magazines currently being published for children under 10 include:

**Child Life**, 1110 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46206  
Published 10 times a year and costing \$6.95, this periodical contains fiction, arts and crafts, poems, games, and a trading post. In color with reading levels from preschool through Grade 6.

**Children's Digest**, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017  
Includes a current picture book each month, book reviews, features on hobbies, puzzles, and games for the child 6 to 12. Ten issues are published each year at a cost of \$8.25.

**Cricketer Magazine**, 1068 Eighth Street, La Salle, IL 61301  
A literary journal which tends to appeal to good readers in the 6-to-12 age range is published nine times a year at \$10. It contains works by famous children's authors, puzzles, games, and works submitted by children.

**Ebony**, Jr., 1820 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60616  
A special-interest magazine that presents a black experience to young readers. Issued 10 times a year at \$8. A teacher's guide accompanies the journal.

**Electric Company Magazine**, Dept. S-11, North Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601  
A monthly journal which corresponds to the television show by the same name, this magazine costs \$4.50 a year or 50 cents a copy. It is aimed at children ages 8 to 12.

**Highlights for Children**, 2300 West Fifth Avenue, Columbus, OH 43216  
Edited by leading child specialists and educators, its articles are on a wide range of subjects; also games, tricks, work, fun, and craft ideas. There is no paid advertising. It aims to appeal to children from 2 to 12 and comes out 11 times a year, costing \$5.85.

**Humpty Dumpty's Magazine for Little Children**, Bergenfield, NJ 07621  
Sponsored by Parents' Magazine, it includes stories to help develop reading skills printed in large type. There are no paid advertisements in this pocket-size journal which comes out 10 times a year costing \$6.95 for children ages 5 to 7.

**Jack and Jill**, 1110 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46206  
Children ages 5 to 12 will enjoy this variety magazine which includes stories written at a number of different reading levels, games, riddles, etc. Its "Let's Discover America" series provides a nonfiction focus on national parks and other vacation spots. It costs \$6.95 and comes out 10 times a year.

**Kids Magazine**, 747 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017  
One of the most popular publications written entirely by children, Kids comes out nine times a year and costs \$7. Writings, poems, riddles, and games come from and appeal to children ages 5 to 15.

**Mr. Roger's Letter**, Family Communications, Inc., 4801 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15215  
This monthly for children ages 4 to 8 parallels Mr. Roger's television show. It costs \$2.

**Ranger Rick's Nature Magazine**, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16 Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036  
Containing articles on animals and nature with beautiful color illustrations, this monthly journal costs \$7 and appeals to children from 6 to 16.

**Sesame Street Magazine**, Dept. S-13, North Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601  
Similar to the daily television show, this periodical comes out monthly and appeals to 3-to-6-year-olds. The cost is \$4.50 a year.

In addition to these general magazines, there are several to which individual children can subscribe either at home or more typically in their school classes.

**My Weekly Reader**, 245 Long Hill Road, Middletown, CT 06457  
A newsmagazine with teacher's guide is published weekly during the

school year at different levels for each grade. The cost is \$1.80.

**National Geographic School Bulletin**, 17 Street and M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036  
Thirty issues published during the school year for children ages 8 to 12 contain news and nature articles, plus a teacher's guide.

**Pack-O-Fun**, 14 Main Street, Park Ridge, IL 60068  
Another parent's guide, this journal gives directions for making crafts with young children. There are 10 issues a year at a cost of \$5.

**Scholastic Magazines**, 50 West 44 Street, New York, NY 10036  
Issued weekly during the school year with a different edition for each school grade. There is also a summer edition called Merry-Go-Round which comes to the child's home. For grades 2 and 3.

**Young Keyboard**, 1846 Chapel Street, New Haven, CT 06511  
A special-interest magazine for the musically inclined, this periodical is really a teacher- or parent-aid for the young musician, ages 4 to 6.

Before entering a subscription to any of the above, parents might visit their public or school libraries to see a copy.

Magazine reading can help make reading a habit. Children can store their magazines in a special place, all their own. They can write or draw on them (something which books are not suitable for), write responses to the editors, participate in contests, and a host of other activities which the contents might suggest.

Here are some further ideas: Puzzles and games found in magazines can be laminated (covered with a clear acetate such as Contac paper) and mounted on cardboard for a permanent puzzle collection. Children can write on acetate with grease pencils or felt-tip pens and easily erase their writing with a sponge.

Artwork in magazines can be cut out and framed for a picture on a wall, or used for decoupage, or mounted on cardboard, laminated, and cut into a jigsaw puzzle.

Short stories from magazines can be clipped, then bound (using cardboard covered with fabric or Contac paper) to form "skinny books" which children can read and reread. Some of the favorite stories can be collected into a personal library for the child.

If several children in the same neighborhood subscribe to different magazines, they could trade. Putting cardboard over the covers and decorating them makes the magazine more durable. Even more readers could enjoy the various issues if they were taken to day-care centers, nursery schools, kindergartens, or elementary classrooms.

Dr. Lamme is an assistant professor of early-childhood education at the University of Florida.

**Can you find and circle the hidden OPEC members?**  
They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

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Veronica A. Ragatz Answer block appears among advertisements



## Bicentennial Matching Game

### Part IV — Those Involved from Other Countries

Many of the people involved in the American Revolutionary War were not Americans. See if you can match the important "foreigners" from the choices (below) with their descriptions (below right) that tell why they are remembered.



Britain's George III

### Choices

- Marquis de Lafayette
- Major John André
- Count Thaddeus Kosciuszko
- George III
- Comte de Rochambeau
- Baron Friedrich Von Steuben

### Answers

4. F
5. E
6. B
1. D
2. A
3. C

### Wednesday: Part V — Places and Things

1. As the stubborn British King during the American Revolution, he and his succession of ministers knew little about the real interests and needs of the people in the Thirteen Colonies.

2. He was a French nobleman, statesman, and military officer who joined Washington's army in 1777. He was made a major general by Congress and helped the colonial cause, playing a vital role in the Yorktown campaign.

3. Coming to America from Poland, he fought for the patriot cause. Appointed as the Colonel of Engineers in the Continental Army, he designed and built the strong fortifications at West Point.

4. A German who came to America in 1777, he was designated the Inspector General of the Continental Army. He reorganized, trained, and drilled the colonial soldiers, and wrote "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States (1778-1779)."

5. Commanding 6,000 French troops, he landed in Newport, Rhode Island, to aid the colonial cause in 1780. Later he helped plan the Yorktown campaign.

6. He was a British spy who was hanged after negotiating with Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point.

## Improvise ways to teach courtesy

By Eloise Taylor Lee

"Curt" rather than "courteous" describes the behavior of some young people. At least that's the way it may appear to adults.

But be careful not to generalize too quickly. It isn't fair to put all young people in a category conspicuously created by some. And a reaction of disapproval or contempt itself seems a kind of rudeness to the very ones you may be hoping to reach.

Parents need to set examples of courtesy for young people. It is unrealistic to try to devise a rule of etiquette for every possible situation. So, in most encounters, we must improvise. These improvisations will set the best example if they stem from an underlying acceptance of others as individuals.

"Me first" is clearly an attitude to outgrow. It clamors for priority. It is an impoverishing attitude because it is self-centered and does not include the needs, desires, or strengths of others.

"Hi" or "hello" or "good morning" or any similar friendly

### Parent and child

greeting indicates awareness of another person. Such a greeting is really an invitation to step aside for a moment from "me first" concerns. The moment may be brief, and entail only a quick verbal response in passing. Or it may signal the beginning of a longer encounter. In any case, a greeting should never be ignored.

If you have a shy child who finds it difficult to acknowledge a greeting, practice with him or her to overcome embarrassment. Make a little game of this, varying the greeting and suggesting an appropriate response. A child who is taught that the only correct response is a rather formal "good morning" will be ridiculed by playmates who expect nothing more than "hi."

Illustrate the principle in any lessons on etiquette. A stranger complimented a six-year-old girl on her attentiveness to her grandmother in a restaurant. "It's easy," the girl explained later to her parents. "When I'm with

grandmother, I turn to Channel 80. When I'm with Joan [her big sister], I turn to Channel 16. And when I'm with Heather [her best friend], I turn to Channel 5, because sixes love to tease each other and laugh."

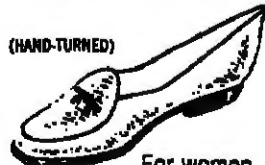
Paul and Ouida Lindsey, coauthors of "Breaking the Bonds of Racism" (ETC Publications, Homewood, Ill., 1974), illustrate in their book how "good manners" may signal weakness in a rough neighborhood and how "bad manners" may be "a natural protection against any insult or physical violence." The authors recommend that such children be helped to understand "when and where good" manners will bring positive results rather than negative ones.

The important thing, then, is to teach children an attitude of respect for and sensitivity to others, not a superficial list of rules. To teach them by example calls for guarding your own attitudes toward others. Children are smart and they see what you are, no matter what you say.

A Wednesday column

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# arts/books

## It's a bird! It's a plane! It's musical 'Superman'

By Arthur Unger

Musical "Superman," a Wide World Special (ABC, Friday, 11:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m.), is zooming in to battle with Johnny Carson (NBC), late-night movies (CBS, etc.), and Midnight Special (NBC). More important, it is a brave and imaginative attempt at creative programming.

### Television

"Superman" is a two-hour musical comedy spoofing Clark Kent and the world around him (and us), based on the 1966 Broadway production, "It's a Wonderful Life." The original show didn't quite make it in New York; this version is much more nearly successful. It squarely faces up to the fact that the medium is television and makes every effort to utilize it fully in a wonderfully weird amalgam with comics. Where "Superman" succeeds, it is brilliant; where it fails, it is at least a brilliant failure.

Do you really need to know the story line? It concerns milquetoast reporter Clark Kent's double life as "Superman," attempting to save the world from the evil influence of the mad scientist, a ten-time Nobel Prize loser who is determined to pay back "those Swedish meatballs" by destroying Superman. What was that again? Mad scientist wants to destroy Superman so that he can control the world and he wants to control the world in order to destroy Sweden. It's simple. Meantime "Superman" dallies with girl reporter Lois Lane, who's not at all satisfied with the platonic relationship: "Saving my life is our entire relationship," she complains. "He never does anything meaningful!" According to her, a 747 would show more affection — what she wants is a guy with his feet on the ground.

David Wilson in the title role maintains the same level of broad farce as the rest of the excellent cast, which features such names as Lesley Warren, David Wayne, Kenneth Mars, Loretta Swit (of "M.A.S.H."), and Allen Ludden (of "Passport"). Credit should be given to producer Norman Twain and director Jack Regas for managing to keep it moving on its farcical course without the normal aid of studio audiences and despite the hindrance of innumerable commercial interruptions.

### Chapter breaks

The problem of commercials is solved, by the way, with the ingenious use of chapter breaks, which allow the story line to bow out and in again amusingly. The adaptation for TV was written by Romeo Muller, based



Loretta Swit and David Wilson (as Clark Kent)

upon the musical show by David Newman and Robert Benton. Charles Strouse and Lee Adams, who did the original score, have added a new, ironically patriotic production number — "It's a Swell Country Where a Crook Can Get Ahead."

"Superman" graphics are superb — the stylized sets, the chapter art work, the "comic" extrapolations to create the "feel" of the comic book within the framework of the home screen. And the choice of videotape, rather than film, gives the show an immediacy very much like an Off-Broadway production. I recommend viewing the special with a group so that your own audience can supply the laughter which seems oddly missing because we have become so accustomed to the augmented studio reaction in television comedy.

As in the case of most ironic farces, the plot devices are difficult to sustain and the whole, high-flying structure threatens to make a crash landing

now and then. Toward the end, I found myself rooting for the production to conclude quickly, before Superman's literary wings were clipped beyond redemption. And the simple-minded, psychologically oriented wrap-up seemed to be an all-too-lingering climax to this naively sophisticated special. So it loses height occasionally — but most of the time it is soaring hilariously.

I suspect that ABC scheduled "Superman" in the late-Friday-night spot to try for the under-30 audiences which NBC has been winning with its rocky 1 a.m. "Midnight Special." Well, "Superman" can prove his strength by bridging the generation gap — and I suspect he will delight audiences on both sides of 30. And he could do the same for the tots as well.

"Superman" is such a zippy, zappy special that ABC owes it to early retiring America to repeat it soon in prime time. Or at least on a quiet Sunday afternoon... when America is ripe for zonking.

## Rachmaninoff's mighty Third Piano Concerto in two superb—but different—renditions

By Thor Eckert Jr.

New York Through a happy coincidence in programming, New Yorkers had the chance last week to hear two different performances of the same piano concerto on two succeeding evenings.

The work in question was Rachmaninoff's mighty Third Piano Concerto.

### Musical

The first performance featured the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting; Vladimir Ashkenazy, soloist. The second, on the next evening, was with the New York Philharmonic, Bernard Haitink conducting. Jorge Bolet soloist.

Mr. Ormandy is celebrating his 75th birthday this year, at the same time the orchestra celebrates its own 75th anniversary. He has been with the orchestra 39 years as music director. Mr. Haitink, who made his New York Philharmonic debut last week, is the music director of the Concertgebouw Orchestra in Amsterdam, as well as of the London Philharmonic. He is best known in this country by his recordings of Mahler symphonies and a wonderful Bruckner cycle, all with the Concertgebouw.

Ormandy has long been a champion of Rachmaninoff's music and he made the historic recording of the Third Concerto with the composer at the keyboard.

### Legendmaking

It is an awesome work, written for a virtuoso in every sense of the word, but one with a high degree of musical commitment and sensitivity to mesh the jagged chunks into a thrilling whole. Both pianists come to the work with high qualifications.

Ashkenazy being the superstar of the younger generation; Bolet, the most preeminent proponent of the "romantic" school of playing.

The Ashkenazy/Ormandy collaboration was the sort of which legends are made. The conductor's meticulous grasp of the intricate symphonic aspect of the orchestral part, and his superb unfolding of it — not to mention moment-to-moment attention to the soloist — ensured an exceptional evening on the conductor's side. Ashkenazy was simply unforgettable. The savage power of the climactic moments was tempered with some of the most melting lyricism and delicacy. His inexorable sense of line ensured a performance that moved unerringly to the spectacular coda close. It was at once a reading of great nobility and infinite subtlety, an entirely rare combination.

Bolet, as would be expected, is a formidable technician, with a clarion touch. The great sweep of the concerto, however, seemed underplayed. Commitment to the music was slightly blurred with attention to note-playing. Haitink seemed not to have the score in firm grasp, and there were times when entrances were sloppy and details of phrasing — so crucial to the complete success of the work — were lax. An overall sense of commitment was at best tenuous.

Under any other circumstances the Bolet/Haitink performance would be fine — and of course, it was fine — but the Ashkenazy/Ormandy was indeed memorable.

Ormandy's program also included Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" Symphony, Op. 26, a charming work of no great pretensions but fitting rewards. The fourth movement was a real charmer, infused with a poetic warmth and no small depth.

There is a bright shimmer to the Philadelphia strings that is a joy to hear. Everyone bows identically, and the results visually and aurally are gratifyingly disciplined. Truly, Ormandy has maintained exceptionally high standards of orchestral playing and is living proof of the merits of a one-orchestra music director.

Haitink opened his New York Philharmonic concert with a lovely, poised, warm reading of Haydn's 95th Symphony in C minor. After the intermission, he offered Ligeti's "Lontano," an intriguing work based on the extended sonorities of one note, plus a constant evolution out of what has just occurred. It is pleasing, makes no outrageous demands on the listener and could become quite popular as time goes on.

Popularity per se will probably never be the trademark of Leon Janacek's "Taras Bulba." Where other composers would exploit melody and bombast, Janacek goes merely halfway. The effect is, at times haunting, at times frustrating, and only rarely naive. Written at a time of great nationalistic fervor, the work has a compelling force and originality of style that has, no doubt, helped to keep it off many a concert program, and unjustly so. If more performances were as dramatic as Haitink's, the piece would be more widely accepted.

Would, however, that the orchestra had been playing better. Details of attack were off all evening, undermining the power of the piece. Haitink's work only rarely hinted at the bland understatement that mars some of his recordings. After all, any conductor who can keep up the impeccably high standards of the Concertgebouw as well as working wonders with the London Philharmonic, has to have a good deal going for him.

## 50 years of wit

Here at The New Yorker, by Brendan Gill. Illustrated. New York: Random House. \$12.95.

By Roderick Nordell

After all the recent fixation on Nelson Rockefeller's wealth, it is amusing to see what he said years ago to a New Yorker writer sent to ask how much money he had: "I don't think people are interested in that sort of thing nowadays, do you...?"

The brief episode is among the many with more than one facet in Brendan Gill's entertaining volume in celebration of the magazine's first half century, not to mention in celebration of himself.

Here is writer Truman Capote as a teen-age office boy — "a tiny, round-faced, slender creature, as exotic as an osprey."

And that hearty gourmet and watchdog of the press, A. J. Liebling — "he admired his own writing without the least taint of modesty."

Back to the Rockefeller episode, the point is not so much that the Vice-President now knows better what people are interested in, but that the founding editor of the New Yorker, Harold Ross, knew better then. He was compulsively interested in facts and figures (apparently actually enjoying haggling over writers' fees) and ashamed of the reporter who had written a "profile" of Rockefeller without asking what he was worth.

In sending the writer back to Rockefeller for more information, Ross was illustrating in a small way what Mr. Gill considers, from almost 40 years' experience, to be the New Yorker's "secret." It is to help good writers surpass themselves: "The principle that one must be harder on oneself than one knows how to be... remains a secret after fifty years largely because it is so unappealing."



Original heading for The Talk of the Town column

Subjected to this principle, writers may quiver with outrage, despair, and perhaps eventual gratitude. But it's nothing personal. The weight is on the finished piece rather than on the name of the writer.

The adequacy of New Yorker remuneration for regularly outdoing oneself is still debated by its writers. The time-consuming quest for perfection can reduce the productivity for which they get paid extra. But "lack of productivity is neither rebuked nor deplored," writes Mr. Gill. "On the contrary, it may be sneakily admired, as proof that the magazine considers writing an occupation often difficult and sometimes, for the best writers, impossible."

Such passages exemplify Mr. Gill's style at its most blithely effective, evoking what it's like behind New Yorker doors while neatly mocking attitudes he would never want to change.

It is surprising, in view of his emphasis on pernickety New Yorker accuracy, to run into a few mistakes, including a leaden misquotation of T. S. Eliot's crisp line: "Immature poets imitate; mature poets steal." And somehow the magazine deserves a more scintillating and substantial volume as a whole after 50 years.

But Mr. Gill's prose bespeaks the regard for putting words properly together which is so often its topic as he describes his literate and not-so-literate colleagues getting out a polished product. If he sometimes sounds as supercilious as that famous New Yorker dandy looks — peering down his nose through a monocle on each anniversary cover — one didn't really

expect a little old writer from Du-

buque, did one? The way Mr. Gill describes the New Yorker's warren of tiny unkempt offices they appear to be in inverse ratio to the elegance of their output. And the personalities of many inhabitants seem in inverse ratio to the geniality and humor that accompany the magazine's solid reporting and humane commentary.

"People with a glum view of life... there have always been many such on the magazine," says Mr. Gill. In his eyes, James Thurber, perhaps the funniest of the early New Yorker crowd in print, becomes a malicious prankster and mean man.

This book does not displace Thurber's superb and hilarious inside story of the New Yorker's first few decades, "The Years with Ross." But it brings the story up to date, even venturing to sketch Ross's successor as editor, William Shawn, whose jazz piano-playing accompanies a zeal for anonymity that has kept him all but unknown to the public.

Indeed, the rough-spoken presence of Ross lingers through the book, and Mr. Gill finally portrays Mr. Shawn through what Shawn says about Ross: "He wanted to know about events; he did not want to know what a writer's subjective response to events was... He did not think of how many people might like what we published."

And Mr. Gill notes: "When the circulation of the magazine went over three hundred thousand, Ross said nervously, 'Too many people. We must be doing something wrong.'"

But obviously the New Yorker was doing something right.

## Book briefings

Rex: An Autobiography, by Rex Harrison. New York: William Morrow & Co., Inc. \$7.95. London: Macmillan. \$3.50.

Henry Higgins of "My Fair Lady" sings of himself as "an ordinary man," who "desires nothing more/ Than just the ordinary chance/ To live exactly as he likes." Doing what ever he thinks is best for him. Might Professor Higgins also have been describing Rex Harrison, who first delivered the now familiar Alan Jay Lerner lyrics in that hit that helped make musical-comedy history?

"Rex," Mr. Harrison's autobiography, provides an authoritative answer.

"I think of myself," he writes, "as a self-made man... My main incentive was to get out and get on... So he got out of Liverpool and got on to London. His career involved a good many years of 'pushing and shoving' my way through life, always with ups and downs, but with a degree of success, or at least of drive."

Drive, however, would not have been enough without the talent that has earned Mr. Harrison, renowned as an actor. Besides excelling in that most difficult historic art, that of light comedy, he has also appeared brilliantly as Maxwell Ander-

son's Henry VIII, Chekhov's Pistorov, Pirandello's Henry IV, and T. S. Eliot's Sir Henry Harcourt Reilly in "The Cocktail Party."

Mr. Harrison attended no drama school and has acted only one small Shakespearean role. He began learning his trade 50 years ago with the Liverpool Repertory company, toured the provinces for seven years, made his London debut in 1930, and got his first big West End break six years later in Terence Rattigan's "French Without Tears."

"Rex" is subjectively candid about the author's five marriages and his sensationally publicized friendship with Carol Landis. The lengthy illness and death of the enchanting Kay Kendall, his adored third wife, is touchingly recounted. His present marriage to the former Elizabeth Harris appears to be a particularly happy one. Aside from such marital and romantic details, the memoir abounds in the shop talk and anecdotes that make actors' lives seem so much more fun than those of your average ordinary citizen. Mr. Harrison sets them down with humor and breezy informality.

— John Beaufort

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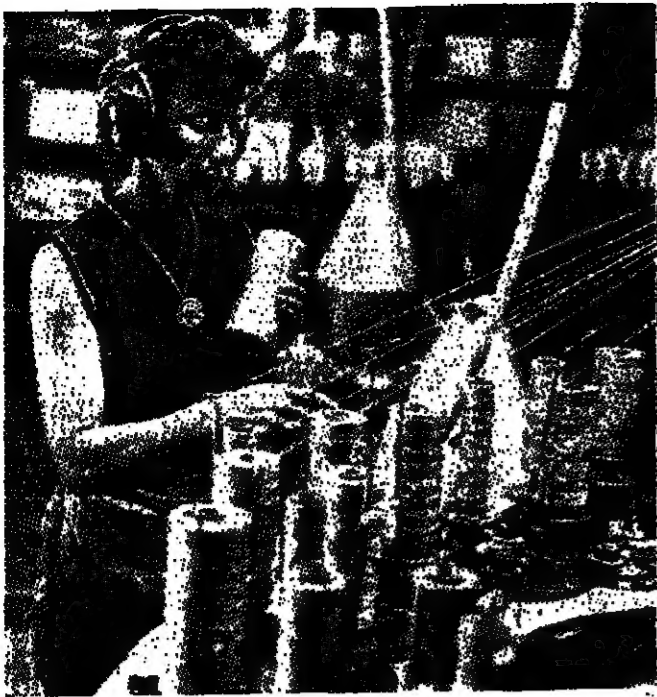
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## science



On-the-job noise: the invisible hazard

Photos by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

## Turning the volume down at work

By Monty Hoyt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
While no one has ever been struck down by a decibel, experts estimate that millions of Americans suffer dangerous noise levels in their workplaces. Their statistics raise the question: Are present federal noise standards tough enough and well enough enforced?

Starting in April, the U.S. Department of Labor, through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), is expected to begin hearings on this highly controversial subject. If these hearings lead to tighter noise protection, they could have a profound, and costly, impact on industry as well as bringing relief to workers. Already, firm battle lines are being drawn.

## Weighing the arguments

At one extreme, some businessmen contend that even present noise standards, which critics consider inadequate, would be too costly to implement.

At the other extreme, some critics charge that federal standard-setters naively assume that ears exposed to high noise levels at work can recover in quiet homes.

In fact, these critics say, the 24-hour noise exposure of millions of Americans is such that their ears get little or no respite. The only safe standard, in this view, is the quietest work environment possible.

OSHA is proposing to retain the present noise standard until enough data can be accumulated to clearly dictate the necessity of a change.

Under the current OSHA proposal, all U.S. businesses would have to reduce on-the-job noise levels for employees to 90 db (the level of heavy truck noise, requiring shouted conversation) either by employing engineering technology or through administrative controls (moving workers to other jobs or shortening the number of hours they are exposed to excessively high levels). If these steps were not possible, then the use of ear protection devices (muffs and ear plugs) would be required.

## Halving exposure time

Under a "doubling rate" schedule, employees could be exposed to higher

noise levels and still meet the standard, if the time exposure is halved for every five db increase (thus four hours at 95 db, two hours at 100 db, and so on).

Also, for the first time, employees exposed to 85 db or higher would have to be given regular hearing tests.

Most companies and trade associations sending in written comments prior to the OSHA hearings have favored the 90 db limit. Some, however, question whether even that is necessary.

"Retaining the 90 db standard would have a major economic and productivity impact on industry, an impact far out of line with its safety benefits. Exposure to high levels of noise has never been known to break bones, amputate limbs, or emit toxic vapors," wrote the safety manager of a major Midwestern manufacturer.

On the other hand, labor representatives adamantly contend that there are many other physiological and non-auditory effects from noise that should be considered along with hearing loss in setting standards.

"Although there may be other parameters that contribute to it, it's a well-known fact in industry that the amount of alcoholism and drug abuse is greater among workers in noisier industries," says Sheldon W. Samuels, director of health, safety, and environmental affairs in AFL-CIO's industrial union department.

"The government and industry are playing a numbers game," Mr. Samuels says. "You either have to be ignorant, stupid, or unconcerned to think that the only noise burden on workers is just in the workplace. When a worker leaves the plant, he's the guy in the community — and you can be certain he's being bombarded by noise there, too," says Mr. Samuels.

All companies, he adds, should be

## NOISE

### How to muffle it-3

required to achieve "the lowest feasible noise exposure for each worker by using the best available technology." They should not be allowed to deafen workers' ears up to a legal allowable limit.

## EPA raps 90 db limit

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also insists that the 90-decibel limit represents "an unacceptable health hazard" and "does not protect the public health and welfare to the extent required and feasible." The EPA recommends that the standard be set at 85 db and made effective within three years, and that further commitments be made to reduce levels even lower as fast as possible.

An OSHA study, made by the acoustical consulting firm Bolt, Beranek, and Newman, Inc. (BBN), and released last year, estimates that, of 18 million workers employed in the 19 largest American production industries, some 20 to 30 percent are currently overexposed to noise according to the existing 90 db standard, and 60 to 70 percent are overexposed if the lower 85 db criterion is used.

## 'Reluctant' approval

Even the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in the Labor Department only "reluctantly concurs" with the 90 db standard at the present time. It also recognizes the need to reduce the level to 85 db.

Congressional critics denounce the current OSHA proposal to continue the 90 db standard. Sen. John V. Tunney, one of the prime sponsors of the 1972 Noise Control Act, argues that it takes the old 1969 noise standard and "casts it in concrete for many more years."

Senator Tunney says that the major justifications for the 90 db level are based on "unrepresentative pro-industry statistics." "I fear that eco-

nomics have been the sole determinant of the OSHA standard," he wrote to the Secretary of Labor last fall.

## Trying not to prejudice

But OSHA officials, while careful not to prejudge the findings of the hearings, say there is no body of evidence that proves conclusively that a 90 db standard falls adequately to protect working people from compensable hearing loss.

At the same time, they point out, studies show that enforcing even the existing standard will require an investment of \$13.5 billion by industry, while a lower 85 db standard would cost \$21.6 billion or even more.

"You can reduce any noise level any amount you want to, if you want to badly enough and you're not concerned with such mundane matters as selling a product at a profit," OSHA's senior scientist, Dr. Floyd van Atta says.

But is 90 db really low enough to protect all workers? "We don't know that it won't prevent hearing loss," Dr. van Atta says, adding candidly, "but we don't know that it will."

## Statistics on loss

Dr. Aram Glorig, director of the Center for Communication Disorders in Dallas, says: "Present figures indicate that 15 to 20 percent of the people exposed to 90 db or higher will lose their hearing in the important areas — those required to understand speech. This drops to half that figure at 85 db. Obviously, as a medical man looking at the loss of hearing, the 85 db would be better than 90, because there is less acoustical energy."

"Yet it would create a bad situation as far as the state of the art and the economics involved. It will be difficult enough at the present time and for the next five years at least, to achieve a 90 db standard. There are some industrial noises, like the drop-forge hammer, that there is absolutely no way to quiet."

At the same time, "The rest of the world accepted 85 db as their standard back in 1969 and is working toward that goal," Dr. Glorig points out.

## Concerned companies

A few companies in the noisiest industries have been concerned for a number of years about noise problems and have been fairly successful in providing a safer environment through the use of technology and hearing conservation programs for their employees.

Dr. Bruce W. Karsh, assistant medical director for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., says that employees in the synthetic textile fibers plants and in other noisy areas have been wearing personal ear protection devices for nearly a decade. Visitors to these areas are also required to wear ear plugs.

"In our educational program, employees are told why they are being given these devices, and what noise can do to their hearing. This is followed up with regular audiometric tests, and supervisors are responsible for monitoring the programs and seeing to it that employees are complying," Dr. Karsh says.

## Study shows success

A company study over a five-year period showed that the hearing conservation program was proving successful in preventing noise-induced hearing loss.

One of the major problems with the noise program, even with the existing 90-decibel standard, is getting full compliance from industry.

OSHA reports that in the fiscal year 1974 some 2,433 firms were found to be in violation of the OSHA standards, but only 12 of them were out of line seriously enough to require a mandatory penalty. The total proposed penalties involved came to \$72,306.

However, at the present rate of inspection, it will take the OSHA teams "50 years to cover every industry," estimate sources at the National Academy of Sciences.

Third of four articles. Next Wednesday: Bedlam in your home.

## consumer

## First Women's Bank to open soon and give credit where it's due

By Lillian Africano  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

## New York

When The First Women's Bank opens its doors (target date is sometime this spring), women will be able to get credit on the same terms that it is offered to men. The bank, which is the first such institution in the nation (several other women's banks are in various stages of development), possibly in the world, will offer full banking services. It will be located in the Ritz Tower at 111 East 67th Street, on the site formerly occupied by Le Pavillon restaurant.

"We decided it was about time that women took their financial lives into their own hands," says Madeline McWhimney, president of the bank and something of a banking pioneer for all her professional life. "We plan to educate women, to give the best information we can, in seminars and training programs, through a library for public use, and in seminars — for women who are opening or expanding businesses, as well as for girls just starting in their first jobs."

## Signature needed

Mrs. McWhimney has a variety of stories which demonstrate the kind of fiscal non-personhood traditionally assigned to women, even though, she says, "businessmen have told me that women pay their bills more quickly than men." For example, a mature professional woman with \$10,000 in savings needed a mortgage loan. In order to get it, the woman had to get her 70-year-old father to sign for the loan.

About two years ago, two of the bank's incorporators (10 of whom are women) decided to take a positive step in the general campaign to end all kinds of sexual discrimination. New York councilwoman Carol Greitzer and Eileen Preiss, vice-chairwoman of the New York State Democratic Committee, came up with the bank idea. A third collaborator, Evelyn J. Lehman, partner in a law firm, organized the idea and serves as chairwoman of the board.

Other officers include Betty Friedman, author, lecturer, and founding president of the National Organization for Women (NOW); Pauline Trigere, award-winning fashion designer; Eunice W. Johnson, producer and director of Ebony Fashion Fair;

and Jane Trahey, head of the Trahey Advertising Company.

When it came time to select a president, Madeline McWhimney was a "natural." She had been with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the first and only woman assistant vice-president since 1960, and one of the highest-ranking women in the Federal Reserve System.

## Basic advice

For the woman who wants to build and protect a fiscal identity, the bank's president has a few general pointers.

- Try to find a bank that will be helpful, will work with you.
- Open accounts in stores.
- Get credit cards and use them wisely.

- If and when you marry, do not change your name on these accounts to "Mrs. John Doe." Keep everything separate.

She cautions, "Even if you love the new sound of 'Mrs. John Doe,' that is not your own name."

Recently, Mrs. McWhimney, whose salary is in the \$30,000 range, was issued a charge account card in the name of her husband by a store where she had shopped for years. She returned it and insisted on one in her own name.

## Shares offered

Some 200,000 shares of bank stock were offered, at \$20 each, to raise the \$4 million with which to begin operation. Though bank stock is not a lively seller in these days of tight money, recently tallied figures showed some \$3 million had been raised. Since banks in New York have been approved with as little as \$1.1 million capitalization, it is expected that regulatory authorities will approve the opening, as scheduled, provided the stockholders send in a form whereby they agree to the lowered capitalization.

Clearly the bank won't have to give away toasters and blankets to attract customers. But, says Mrs. McWhimney, "We will not be giving away money either. We will work with women to make them credit worthy to structure their financial problems. What we must do is show that it is possible to carry out nondiscriminatory policies and still make money. We are so visible — we must succeed."

## Term deposits, penalties

By Robert Edwards

Recently the maximum yield on certificates of deposit (CD) was increased by 1/4 percent for both banks and savings and loan associations. To gain the higher yield, savings must be committed for six years. Advertisements warn that "a substantial penalty is required for early withdrawal."

Question — what is the penalty? When a saver, committed to a long-term CD, withdraws the funds early, federal regulations require that the amount withdrawn from the account earns the passbook rate from issue date to withdrawal date less three months, or the interest earned to withdrawal date, whichever is less. Maximum passbook rates are 5 percent for commercial banks and 5 1/4 percent for mutual

divide the funds into time periods. Put long-term funds into a series of individual six-year CDs for maximum interest. Cashing one early would not jeopardize interest on the other CDs if you change your mind. Put other funds into 90-day term accounts and gain an additional 1/4 percent. The shorter-term account maintains liquidity while protecting your earnings from long-term CDs.

## Net loss shown

Suppose, however, that you wish to remove the funds and lock in a higher rate by buying discounted corporate bonds. At what point would you be ahead by switching?

For one answer consider this example: Say you are halfway through a four-year CD paying an effective interest rate of 7.9 percent. After two years, an initial deposit of \$1,000 would have earned \$164.24 in interest.

But, after deducting three months' interest and figuring the remaining quarters at 5 1/4 percent passbook interest, earnings from the original \$1,000 on deposit would total \$98.91. If deep-discount bonds paying a current yield of 9 percent were purchased for the remaining two years and the interest received twice a year were deposited in a passbook account paying an effective 5.47 percent, total yield from the \$1,098.91 for two years would be \$206.98. The yield for the four years is the total of the two amounts or \$365.22.

If the four-year CD had remained on deposit for the full term, it would pay \$1,355.45 at the end of four years. The difference, \$550.56 plus a brokerage fee, would represent a net loss.

Paying the penalty and investing the proceeds after only one year under the same conditions would still show an overall net loss of \$15.13 plus the brokerage fee.

## A Wednesday column

Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Aetor Station, Boston, MA 02123. Only those of general interest will be answered here.

## How to cut road salt damage

By Robert C. Cowen

While road salt can ease winter driving, it rusts cars, pollutes ground water, and kills vegetation. Now, it seems, it damages highway bridges too.

Percolating into concrete bridge decks, it corrodes reinforcing rods. According to John van Daeer of the (U.S.) Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the rust expands and cracks the concrete. The weakened area eventually forms a pot hole.

Here is yet another debit to set against the admittedly great asset of salt as a cheap cure for icy roads. It is one more reason for road authorities to make the most of what has been learned about minimizing salt damage.

As FHWA's Byron Lord notes, "Salt does a good job and is cheap, so, given today's economic pressures, salt is going to be around a while." The key to minimizing damage, he says, is "sensible use."

Ground water contamination, for example, can be cut considerably by proper road salt storage. Much of the pollution, Mr. Lord explains, came from piling salt, unprotected, directly on the ground. Research has developed relatively inexpensive ways both

### Research notebook

to cover the salt and to prevent it from leaching into the soil.

"I think we have evolved a technology that can solve the problem," Mr. Lord says. "It remains to implement it." While some states have done this, others lag.

Bridge damage is fairly easy to prevent. The corrosion involves electrical action initiated by the salt. Applying a low voltage to the road bed can stop this action, as is done in electrical protection of salt water pilings. Mr. van Daeer says this is cheap and effective protection which his project is ready to field test.

Car rust and vegetation damage are harder to lick. Better rustproofing would reduce the estimated \$100 per car average annual damage the Society of Automotive Engineers blames on salt. But less use of salt itself would avoid much car and environmental harm altogether.

Here again, new technology can help. Mr. Lord says new spreaders have been developed which

help crews use minimum salt for a given job. Some new spreaders even have computers to regulate salt flow for varying conditions. While some states have taken advantage of such developments to cut salt use substantially, Mr. Lord says all states with ice problems need to join the effort.

The salt industry itself has taken a commendable lead here. The industry-supported Salt Institute (206 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va.) sends experts to advise highway authorities on minimum salt use and actively campaigns against careless salting.

Oversalting is one environmental problem from which the public need not suffer. Its dangers are amply recognized. Reasonable ways of avoiding them are being developed. There is no excuse for any state or local road authority not to take advantage of them.

The sooner all such authorities do this, the sooner the United States can cut its careless use of road salt, which last year ran to some 10 million tons. That's a tenfold increase since 1968, and a rise of two to four million tons from the already oversalted winter of 1971-72.

A Wednesday column

دليل في البيت





Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston  
Detail from "The Thirteen Emperors": Handscroll, ink and colors on silk, T'ang period, 7th century A.D.

## 'The stone of heaven'

The Chinese emperors used to give jade scepters as rewards to their outstanding artists, writers, scientists, explorers. Today, these same scepters can serve to bring us, all of us, close to nature.

One wintry blustery day, some years ago, while rummaging in a secondhand art shop, I happened to come across one of these jade scepters. Its whiteness was as pure as the freshly fallen snow. Almost trembling with excitement, I took the long shaft in my hand to study the carving on the top. The carving was incisive, clean; the design, irresistible on this snowy day, was of a figure relaxing amid a fragrant stand of pines.

"What a lovely place to be!" I thought, as for a moment I identified with the little figure, and fancied myself in more balmy climes and places. Unable to part from this wondrous new illusion, I paid the modest price the salesman wanted for the scepter, and with a joyous sense of keen thanksgiving, I took my scepter home.

From time to time — whenever I want to enjoy the sensation of being in the country — I pick up my scepter, and I study the fine carving on its head. I think back to the philosopher Lao-tzu with his emphasis on seeing oneself as "part of nature." And I think back to Con-

fucius who set a high moral tone for jade when he called it "the stone of heaven."

And then I think of the various symbolisms in the little landscape. I think of the pines — and how they stand for strength and for longevity because they weather the cold cruel winter and never lose their leaves.

Most of the jades that we see today come from the reigns of the Ching Dynasty emperors, K'ang Hsi (1662-1722) and Ch'ien Lung (1736-1796). These emperors loved jade so much that they supported workshops for the carving of it within the confines of their palaces. In these workshops, the craftsmen would receive the boulders brought in from hills and streams, excavate the dazzling sections of green and white, and carve them with magnificent designs. The emperors were not just detached enthusiasts of jade; they took a lively part in its production. The emperor Ch'ien Lung, himself, often wrote poems to be transcribed onto the actual surface of the jades.

Once the property of emperors, jade today is available to us all. We can enjoy it in museums, and we can have it in our homes. And not only in our homes; we can have it in our heads and in our hearts, as our own direct avenues to lovelier places.

Mary Tanenbaum



Courtesy of Mary Tanenbaum  
Chinese white jade scepter, Ch'ien Lung (1736-1796)

## Winter approaches St. Paul, Minnesota

I open a whitened window.  
High geese honk southward  
easing down a gray northern wind

over the lake where February  
will grind its two-foot teeth  
on the iron of winter.

The last dead leaves click  
onto the frozen grass  
and a first snow dusts

softness over concrete.  
A morning wind shivers in me  
thoughts of ice. I close

my window and snap the chrome  
latch. A steamy handprint  
disappears from the metal.

Michael Niffis

## House in Main Street

They did not have the "oomph" of Mrs. Jubbitt, my village friend in the Yorkshire West Riding and their English contemporary. They would not have got up at a minute's invitation and danced the Highland Fling at a chapel tea party. Or sung "On Ilkley Moor Baht Hat" through all the numerous stanzas.

My stepfather's New England parents were extremely reserved. So, by all accounts, was their son. He refused, I was told, to walk down Fifth Avenue in the company of my uncle from London, in top hat and morning coat. People stared, he said.

Gran and Gramp, as their family all called them, were, however, adepts at coping, a talent not unfamiliar to my background, and we were friends from the start.

It was midsummer when I arrived at my first American home, in Main Street, eight miles north of Boston. The frame house, I was informed, was very old. I had lived in much older houses, but stone had never looked so decrepit. The white paint was peeling off the clapboards, though an effort at retouching had been made on the rented portion — the ten rooms at the left of the house.

My third-floor bedroom had been swept, but I had to remove clouts of cobwebs to get at the bookshelves. A rather Charles Addams interior!

Without the wraithlike figures. No Charles Addams, however, about the short square Libby who came to clean once a week and had, hitherto, carefully avoided the third floor. The full-length chromo of a former President — Woodrow Wilson — over the boarded-up fireplace was dim with dust.

Gran, coper in chief, was the image of the ancestral portrait in the bathroom, with her brick-red face, craggy nose and pale blue eyes. She wore tufts of cock feathers in her hats to make her five-foot figure look taller.

When her potted geraniums refused to bloom, she resourcefully cut petals out of red crepe paper and tied them to the stems. When a cake fell in the oven she cheerfully popped it in a steamer and served it as a pudding. She always coped.

The new minister of her church, calling at the wrong time one morning, found her in dust cap and apron polishing the door knocker. She blithely told him Madam was not available; if he would call again, between three and four, he would find her at home. Returning at the proper hour, he was received by a gracious hostess in her best dress. Both conversed gravely, politely, as if they had never met before.

Day after day, in the parlor, Gramp coped with an old square

piano which badly needed tuning. He managed to get the sticky notes down by hard thumping. He would play a phrase, then make notations on lined paper. He sent me to the Post Office with the rolled-up results.

"What kind of songs does he write?" I asked my mother.

"Oh," she replied with a pitying smile (her own singing career was grand opera), "little sentimental songs. There's one, 'Sweet Caroline,' which he always makes me sing at family parties. He gets a small check now and then from a publisher in Wisconsin."

Small achievements, perhaps, the tiny songs with phrases that were interchangeable, like the parts of the early Ford motor cars. Yet there comes a day in everyone's life — and we were not prepared for it.

It was Monday afternoon. Gran was tanning, making me a lace collar which I was secretly plotting to lose. Mother was reading. I was sketching her, when into the parlor burst our neighbor, Halley Hartshorne.

"Congratulations! Congratulations!" she screamed.

"Thank you, Halley," Gran said, without knowing what Halley referred to.

Wakened by the commotion, Gramp came in from his nap in the

"dark room." Halley rose and shook his hand.

"That new soloist sang it beautifully," she remarked, "I was there, of course, yesterday morning. The best patriotic song in the lot. It deserved the prize. Just think, a hundred dollars!"

Gramp flushed and peered over his glasses at Gran, who smiled sweetly and said, "It was nice, wasn't it, Halley?"

So that was why he had been unusually particular, I concluded, about having his Sunday suit brushed the day before for his weekly trip into Boston to attend the service at Tremont Temple.

As she continued to pass the tanning shuttle through her fingers, Gran mentioned, in a casual voice, the need for house repairs: glass in the lantern, shingles on the weather side of the roof. A hundred dollars was a lot of money, she murmured. Gramp could only nod, now his secret was out.

The Boston Post evidently considered the event worth a photograph and a half a column of type. If any files remain from that newspaper's morgue, they may just include a yellowed clipping and a faded glossy showing a slight, balding man on a round stool, hands outspread on the keyboard of an old square piano.

Pearl Strachan Hurd

## The Monitor's daily religious article

## A better life

Don't we find that when we care about other people things go better for us too?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, "In love for man, we gain a true sense of Love as God; and in no other way can we reach this spiritual sense, and rise — and still rise — to things most essential and divine."

People sometimes suppose that spiritual things are for saints, not ordinary folk who have to be practical. But the garage mechanic, for example, who checks his work with scrupulous care, not just to keep his job but to ensure that a customer is safe on

the road, is expressing love for man and is rising toward "things most essential and divine."

The fact is that God, Love, is not remote or strange to us. We can all experience unselfed love simply by expressing it, for unselfed love is derived from God.

Christian Science, which closely follows the Bible, explains that God is both divine Love and perfect Mind. The creator forms ideas that are intelligent and loving — living representatives of Himself. Each of us is a unique idea unfolding forever in the Mind that made us, expressing all its vital, inexhaustible qualities.

In our real, spiritual selfhood

we are preserved intact throughout all eternity. Our safety, our purposeful activity, and our harmonious relationships with our Father and with each other, are ensured by all-powerful Love.

Logic tells us that the illusion in which we seem to exist humanly, called material creation, in which divine ideas are misrepresented as imperfect, limited objects and persons made of matter, cannot be the result of the one Spirit, perfect Mind. But if matter and evil aren't made by the infinite Maker of all, they can't really exist. Evil is a lie about the allness of good — just as matter is a lie about the allness of Spirit.

Christ Jesus knew God as the Father of man. He loved, and he saw right through matter's illusion to the true, spiritual man created by God, and this insight healed the sick, restored sight to the blind, even raised the dead. "If ye continue in my word," he said, "then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

These acts proved that God is Love, and that Love's creation is healthy and harmonious — His eternal expression, forever free from all evil.

Mrs. Eddy writes, "To infinite, ever-present Love, all is Love, and there is no error, no sin, sickness, nor death."

Through prayer, listening to God and becoming aware of His loving presence, we awaken increasingly to our true nature as Love's expression. Matter and evil lessen in our view of ourselves and others and in our thoughts and actions. We see God's reflection in our fellow humans. As we do this, things are bound to go better for us, because love is God's law of harmony.

<sup>1</sup>Miscellaneous Writings, p. 234; <sup>2</sup>John 8:31, 32; <sup>3</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 567.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found a translation of the article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página

(Generalmente tres veces al mes aparece una traducción al español)

## Una vida mejor

¿Acaso no ocurre que cuando nos interesamos por los demás nuestras circunstancias mejoran también?

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice: "En nuestro amor hacia el hombre, obtenemos el concepto verdadero de que el Amor es Dios; y de ninguna otra manera podemos alcanzar este concepto espiritual, y elevarnos — y elevarnos aún más — hacia las cosas más esenciales y divinas."

Algunas veces, la gente supone que las cosas espirituales son para santos y no para la gente práctica. Sin embargo, no es así. Por ejemplo, el mecánico que inspecciona su trabajo escrupulosamente, no sólo con el propósito de mantener su puesto, sino con el fin de asegurarse de que el cliente estará seguro en la carretera, está expresando amor hacia el hombre y se está elevando hacia "las cosas más esenciales y divinas".

La verdad es que Dios, el Amor, no está lejos de nosotros ni nos es extraño. Todos podemos sentir el amor desinteresado con sólo expresarlo, puesto que el amor desinteresado deriva de Dios.

La Ciencia Cristiana, que sigue exactamente las enseñanzas de la Biblia, explica que Dios es el Amor divino como también la Mente perfecta. El Creador concibe ideas que son inteligentes y amables — representaciones vivientes de El mismo. Cada uno de nosotros es una idea única que se desarrolla por siempre en la Mente que nos creó y que expresa todas las cualidades vitales e inagotables de la Mente.

En nuestro ser verdadero y espiritual somos preservados intactos a través de toda la eternidad. Nuestra seguridad, nuestra actividad que tiene un propósito útil y nuestras relaciones armoniosas con nuestro Padre y con los demás, están aseguradas por el Amor todopoderoso.

La lógica nos dice que la ilusión en que parecemos vivir humanamente, llamada creación material, en donde las ideas divinas están representadas falsamente como objetos y personas imperfectos y limitados hechos de materia, no pueden ser el resultado del único Espíritu, la Mente perfecta. Mas si la materia y el mal no están hechos por el infinito Hacedor de todo, no pueden existir realmente. El mal es una

mentira en cuanto a la plenitud del bien — así como la materia es una mentira en cuanto a la plenitud del Espíritu.

Cristo Jesús reconocía a Dios como el Padre del hombre. El amó, y vio a través de la ilusión material al hombre verdadero y espiritual creado por Dios, y este discernimiento sanó a los enfermos, restituyó la vista a los ciegos y hasta resucitó a los muertos. "Si vosotros permanecierais en mi palabra," dijo, "seréis verdaderamente mis discípulos; y conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres."

Estas obras prueban que Dios es Amor, y que la creación del Amor es sana y armoniosa — Su expresión eterna, por siempre libre de todo mal.

La Sra. Eddy escribe: "Para el Amor infinito, siempre presente, todo es Amor, y no hay ningún error, ningún pecado, ni enfermedad, ni muerte."

Mediante la oración, o sea, el escuchar a Dios y el estar conscientes de Su amorosa presencia, nos percatamos cada vez más de nuestra verdadera naturaleza como expresión del Amor. Entonces la materia y el mal tendrán menos valor en cuanto al concepto que tenemos de nosotros mismos y de los demás, y en nuestros pensamientos y acciones. Veremos en nuestro prójimo el reflejo de Dios. A medida que hagamos esto, inevitablemente todo nos saldrá mejor, porque el amor es la ley de la armonía divina.

<sup>1</sup>Miscellaneous Writings, pág. 234; <sup>2</sup>Juan 8:31, 32; <sup>3</sup>Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras, pág. 567.

<sup>4</sup>Christian Science: pronunciado Cristiana Sains.

La traducción al español del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en página opuesta, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o pedirse directamente a Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la ciencia cristiana en español de la Ciencia Cristiana puede solicitarse a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

## Daily Bible verse

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. Psalms 23:2

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, February 19, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY  
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## To save the cities

The challenges facing housing and urban development in America are staggering. Housing starts have fallen below 900,000 units per year, or to less than half the officially desired rate. Employment and financial conditions in many cities are at near-depression levels — Detroit's jobless rate is 23 percent, for example, and almost 40 percent in the city's inner core.

The chilly reception that has greeted the nomination of Carla Hills as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may reflect a fear that the White House does not adequately perceive the enormity of this challenge, more than it reflects questions about Mrs. Hills's personal qualifications for the HUD post.

The opposition to Mrs. Hills has been vividly expressed. Sen. William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Committee which must review Mrs. Hills's appointment, said she had "absolutely no known qualifications for the job," though she was "an able and intelligent person." The United States Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities have openly opposed the Hills nomination.

Why the stress on "known qualifications" for the HUD post? Mrs. Hills, a lawyer, for the past year has been head of the Justice Department's Civil Division, where she has earned high marks from colleagues as an administrator. Often, in filling Cabinet posts, such demonstrations of practical competence in one field are taken as sufficient promise of achievement in another. Elliot Richardson's rapid succession of Cabinet posts in the HEW, Defense, and Justice departments is a prime example of confidence in the transferability of executive skills.

Simple male chauvinism can hardly account for the opposition to Mrs. Hills. Mr. Ford does have a standing request from Mrs. Ford to fill a Cabinet post with a

woman, and the suspicion that the President was filling his one-woman quota may have unfairly prejudiced the Hills nomination. But sex should constitute no compelling argument either for or against her confirmation.

The basis for ruling on Mrs. Hills's nomination should be not only her experience but also her perception of HUD's challenges and her suggestions for meeting them.

Housing and urban employment problems have been greatly intensified by the current recession. And there is some truth in economist Paul Samuelson's recent jibe that "If you turn the present recession upside down and read on the bottom, it will say 'Made in Washington.'"

Thus it is not surprising that urban leaders are turning to Washington for relief.

In the short term, urbanists are seeking a turnaround in economic policy, more public service jobs, and emergency fiscal aid. In the longer term, as New York City has just proposed in its new blueprint for economic revival, they seek creation of a "federal industrial finance corporation" to underwrite urban industrial recovery.

For some time before the recession, cities like New York and Detroit were losing jobs. Even before the double blow of the energy crunch and the recession hit auto making last fall, it had been forecast that Detroit would lose a third of its jobs by 1980.

Thus a new "national urban policy" is urgently needed, both for easing the short-term crisis in housing and urban development caused by the recession, and for aiding the long-term industrial reconstruction of once-vital urban centers.

Mr. Ford can come to the aid of his nominee by indicating his administration's commitment to the urban centers' cause.

## Mideast: hopeful nuances

The fatalistic tendency to expect another war in the Middle East cannot be countered by wishes. The expectation of peace must be grounded on the kind of patient determination represented by Secretary Kissinger, on response to it by the parties in conflict, and on a degree of respect for it — or at least noninterference with it — by the Soviet Union.

These conditions for the pursuit of peace appear to have been bolstered during Dr. Kissinger's latest diplomatic travels. The need now is for all concerned to transform these hopeful hints from a blip on the up-and-down graph of Mideast relations to a solid basis for progress.

The nuances are important for the direction they seem to indicate.

• Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and Dr. Kissinger were able to agree on resuming the Geneva conference "at an early date" as opposed to the Vladivostok language of "as soon as possible." This measure of Soviet forbearance offers more time for Dr. Kissinger's efforts to achieve partial Arab-Israeli agreements to improve the chances of success for such a conference.

• Egypt's President Sadat was reportedly willing to promise to

"refrain from warfare" if not to accept a posture of "nonbelligerency." And Israel gave indications of openness to such a promise in the negotiations for Israeli withdrawal from strategic Sinai passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields. Such an agreement would bring the peace negotiations to a new plateau.

Encouraging as such prospects are, it must be remembered that Egypt is only part of the Arab spectrum, whose more obdurate segment includes Syria and the Palestinians. Egypt cannot go too far in ways unsatisfactory to the other Arabs. The winding down of its conflict with Israel will not ensure peace unless, for example, the conflict between Syria and Israel over the Golan Heights can also be ameliorated.

As the negotiations proceed on various fronts, their chances will be enhanced by a firm maintenance of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, cochairmen of the Geneva talks. Mr. Gromyko made clear his country's dissatisfaction with some American diplomacy, and the Soviet Union naturally would like to play a greater Mideast role itself. But it in fact does play a significant role by taking a position that permits the Kissinger peace effort to go on.

## Free-press milestone in Brazil

Few people in the English-speaking world have ever heard of O Estado de Sao Paulo, much less read this venerable Brazilian newspaper. But O Estado ranks as one of the world's great dailies.

This year it celebrates its 100th anniversary — and at the moment is enjoying a new freedom. Government censors were suddenly removed from O Estado's newsrooms last month after years of trying to dictate what could and could not be published. During this difficult period, O Estado ran long columns of poetry in place of news items removed by the censors. Readers knew perfectly well that censors had been at work.

O Estado editors are a little wary about their new freedom, but

directives to the staff suggest there will be no slackening of the paper's traditional independent stand. That approach has often gotten O Estado in trouble. During the years of the Getulio Vargas dictatorship, for example, O Estado was seized and run by the government for five years.

"Without O Estado," a Sao Paulo political figure said the other day, "this would be a poorer city and we might well not be enjoying even the somewhat limited freedoms we now possess."

To all this, we add a salute to O Estado de Sao Paulo on its centennial and a hope that its crusade for freedom grows even brighter during the next 100 years.

I suppose you could call it an unemployment line. They're Democrats signing up for the presidential nomination.



## Point of view

Washington  
I venture to invite readers not to look the other way just because I am writing about the United States International Trade Commission.

Something is happening within the commission. It's exciting and significant — even radical.

The commission is beginning to take the process of decisionmaking to the people. It is going to the country, not to brief the public on what it should be thinking, but to brief itself on what the public is thinking.

And this is a crucial area of policy — how the U.S. can trade better with other nations, a subject which the experts have hugged so closely to themselves that they shut the average person out of their own government unless there is a high-powered lobbyist at his elbow.

Already there is some horrified eyebrow raising among the bureaucrats, but this is not deterring Will E. Leonard Jr., who is soon to become chairman of the commission, nor his colleagues who are intent upon giving more people — and people who cannot easily come to Washington — an opportunity to be heard and heeded on trade policies which have usually been left almost exclusively to specialists and the pressure groups.

To do this the commission is scheduling a series of public hearings in 14 cities across the country, beginning Feb. 25 and continuing through March and April.

Treasury Secretary William Simon was so busy he didn't even touch his orange juice. For an hour sharp questions were fired at him, all related to various aspects of the President's economic-energy package but relating too to one basic question troubling the 30 reporters assembled at the breakfast: Was there or was there not an energy crisis? Was there or was there not a gloomy outlook for the economy? Specifically, reporters were asking how Mr. Simon squared the President's energy budget message and dire projections with Mr. Ford's hopeful comments on the economic outlook which he made at Atlanta only a day later. Mr. Simon said he thought the two were "compatible" although he never quite made it clear how they really jibed.

"Aren't the moods entirely different in the two presidential views?" a reporter asked. "That is," he went on, "how can the general public be less than completely confused by the pessimism expressed by the President one day and the optimism expressed the next?" Mr. Simon seemed ready to accept that the public might not find a "single theme" in the President's approach on this subject — although he, the Treasury Secretary, was able to find that theme quite readily.

One reporter put his misgivings in these terms: The President says there is an energy crisis and the time has come to sacrifice. Yet at the same time there are members of this administration who say that oil is running out of our ears. The public has to deal with two conflicting messages from the same adminis-

By Roscoe Drummond

Three of the commissioners will be present at each hearing and, while they will be willing to answer questions, they mostly want to listen to the views of all segments of agriculture, business, labor, and, preeminently, the general public, which has not often been heard in the past.

For the first time, the trade legislation, passed last year, directs the commission to take the views of consumers into account in reaching its decisions, and consumers — organized or unorganized — are encouraged to participate in the hearings.

This is not a theoretical exercise. Vital decisions are to be made which can affect the cost of living, the prosperity, and the family budgets of all Americans.

President Ford is now authorized by Congress to enter into trade-agreement negotiations with all our trading partners, and he can change U.S. import duties to carry out concessions made to us by other nations.

Those who may be disposed to show up at these listening-post hearings should not be put off by a feeling that they will be talking to faceless economists who are only going through the motions.

You will be talking to the President's direct and personal advisers; their role is established by act of

## Give it to us straight, Mr. Ford

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

tration — shortage and abundance. How can the President expect to get his programs enacted into law if the public can't figure out what the problem is, how extensive the problem is, or, in fact, if there is a problem at all?

About here the Secretary said he would welcome suggestions on what the administration could do to put its program over with the people. "I think you have your suggestions already," a reporter said. "Our questions will tell you what needs to be done. We're confused. And obviously the public is confused."

Mr. Simon kept remarking that there really was nothing confusing about the President's program. "But," asked a reporter in effect, "doesn't the real test of whether the program is confusing or not rest with whether or not the public is able to understand it? Further, isn't it really the responsibility of leadership — the responsibility of the President — to see to it that the public does perceive both the problem and the solution?"

Mr. Simon seemed a little unsettled by the persistence of the questions that of themselves suggested the President's failure to "sell" his program. One sensed that the Secretary might pass along to the White House the thrust of the questioning — in the hope the President might reshape his approach.

It is ironic, of course, that a President who is trying hard to explain his program — going to great lengths to put out detailed reports and meeting with both press and public as well as with officials — should be

## Readers write

### 'A new era in Jewish life'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In the editorial "Israel's best hope" the Monitor predicted its finding that "a mood of deep anxiety has begun to grip the world's Jewish community" on the opinion of an "eminent historian" and on a propaganda advertisement sponsored by a single Jewish organization. There is also an implied acquiescence in the debatable assumption that a causative factor in this "mood of deep anxiety" is an alleged resurgence of anti-Semitism that is rooted in public resentment of the oil crisis.

Barbara Tuchman is indeed an "eminent historian." But it should come as no surprise that she is also a protagonist of Zionist-oriented claims about Jews. One can be both. The Zionist Organization of America, mentioned in the editorial as the purchaser of the full-page ad, is only one of a myriad number of Jewish organizations listed annually in the American Jewish Yearbook. Without questioning the right of any individual or organization to express a view, and without denying that anybody's opinion is entitled to the benefit of objective consideration, it should be obvious that the statements made by Miss Tuchman and the ZOA cannot possibly serve as the only criteria for assessing the mood of the "world's Jewish community." The mosaic of Jewish thinking is too multiplex to make it possible for any Jewish leader to speak for all Jews with unchallengeable authority.

It would be germane to cite observations made last month at a meeting in London by Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress. Dr. Goldmann has been recognized as an outstanding Jewish leader for more than half a century. While he, too, cannot presume to represent more than the constituency of his organization, his comments on matters of Jewish concern deserve more than perfunctory attention. He said: "We are entering a new era in Jewish life, and I feel it is my duty to issue at this stage some warning about future possible developments. There is no new holocaust around the corner, as some people say, and there is not the slightest danger to the existence of Israel. She may be isolated, perhaps, she may have to make concessions in the near future, but her existence is not in danger."

George Bagrath, Research Director  
The American Council for Judaism  
New York

### 'Socialism'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your front-page headline "Fear of creeping 'socialism' slows Ford recession fight" correctly puts the word "socialism" in quotes. This word has been used to frighten people since feudal times by those who have achieved power and wealth by inheritance, force, or cunning.

But "socialism" does not mean using tax revenues to provide social services and alleviate hardship. It is defined by the American Heritage Dictionary as "a social system in which the producers possess both political power and the means of producing and distributing goods." Surely this seems like a moral and sensible arrangement, in line with the American ethic.

It is not easy to put socialism into practice, but this is also true of democracy, and of Christianity. Yet we do not blame the economic difficulties and social inequities of democratic and Christian countries on the doctrines they profess to follow, while we attribute all the sins and shortcomings of the very diverse socialist countries to their socialism.

How good it would be if all newspapers and magazines would follow your example of fighting the abuse of language, and consequent sloppy thinking, by putting misused words in quotes.

Muir Beach, Calif. Reginald L. White

### Against cheap food

To The Christian Science Monitor:

For many years I have read your paper and thought it to be one that considered the issues you wrote about very objectively. Now in an editorial I read where you are rejoicing that we are going back to a cheap-food economy. Would you please explain to me what happened to your objectivity?

Have you considered at this time that the cost to produce this food has doubled, and, in many cases, tripled? Fertilizer has gone from \$61 a ton to \$180, and almost certain to take a similar increase as soon as the high tax and the increased price allowed natural gas become effective. What you are asking for is a bankrupting of the agricultural economy of this country which can result in only one thing — the shortage of food. If you doubt this, look at any industry that has been controlled by consumer-oriented interests and you will see an industry plagued by worn-out equipment, by lack of earning power, and no longer able to produce enough of their products to satisfy the demand.

I might further point out that for each dollar a bushel of wheat costs, a loaf of bread will cost one more cent. This means that if wheat were selling for \$5 per bushel and the farmers donated it to the customers, bakers could reflect only five cents in the cost of a loaf of bread. Do you really think that if wheat was given to the bakers the price of bread would come down five cents?

Joe Warren  
State Senator  
Topeka, Kan.

### Synthetic lubricants

To The Christian Science Monitor:

From the tone of your article on synthetic lubricants I am afraid that most people will get the idea that everything on synthetic lubricants is negative when in reality there is cause for optimism.

There are many companies working on synthetic lubricants and the few problems that have been found will be resolved. It is merely a matter of time until these products will be used in the automotive and truck markets successfully.

Harold V. Messick, Director  
Product Application Department  
Ashland Oil, Inc.  
Ashland, Ky.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.